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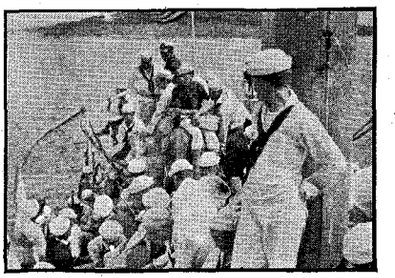
CAMP SIMS



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The Outlook

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Vol. 125 May 19, 1920 No. 3

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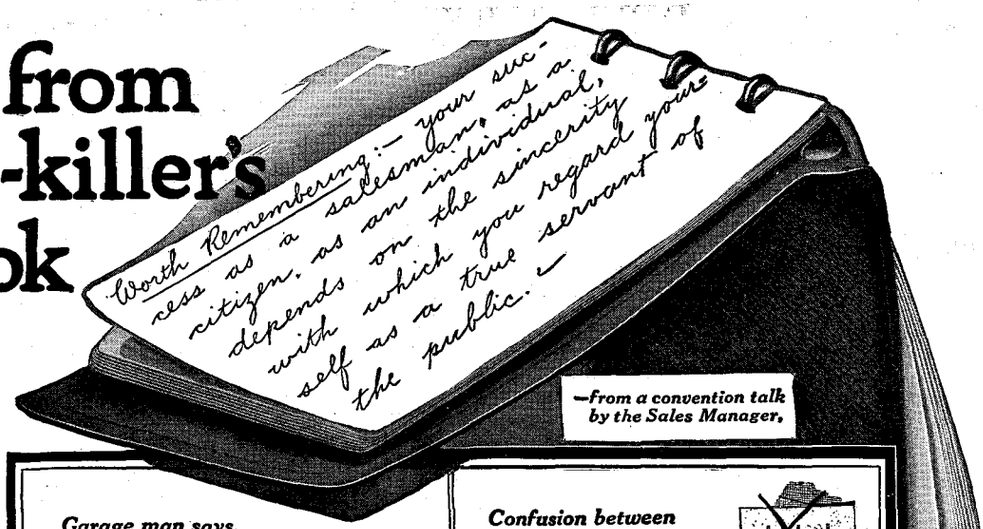
Secrets from a Waste-killer's note book


Worth Remembering:— your success as a salesman, as a citizen, as an individual, depends on the sincerity with which you regard yourself as a true servant of the public.—

—from a convention talk by the Sales Manager.

SUCH bits of salesmen's experience as are quoted below, are representative of the spirit of the Johns-Manville Sales Organization.

When Johns-Manville salesmen are assembled in conventions all over the land, these "close-ups" of personal experiences in everyday serving and selling come to light.

From note books, reports, or even from memory, come incidents which indicate more truly than anything else the kind of men they are and the type of institution they represent.

Each of these men in his territory is the Johns-Manville Company to a certain group of people. Collectively, these "waste-killers" are Johns-Manville Service —humanized.

So in presenting these little human experiences, we are hopeful that those who as yet may not know this company, through its men, may gain in part at least the regard for them that thousands with whom we do business, already have.

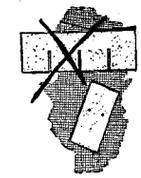
H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
296 Madison Avenue, New York City
10 Factories—Branches in 63 Large Cities
For Canada
CANADIAN JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Ltd.
Toronto

Garage man says, "Our Brake Lining is too good"

J. T. J. Garage says, "Our lining lasts too long." A hard one to come back at, because the answer sounds like preaching. Told him that even though he sells less of our brake lining per customer, per year, he'll be building the kind of confidence that makes more customers.

Either the advertising or the brake lining itself is making people ask for Johns-Manville instead of just brake lining—maybe both.

Confusion between Asphalt and Asbestos



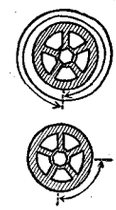
Saw a man today who swore he bought Asbestos Shingles in flexible strips. He didn't have Asbestos Shingles at all. Very much disgusted when I showed him how much more durable and better looking and fire safe the Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingle would have been.

There's a lot of confusion between asphalt and asbestos shingles in the public mind. I notice our advertising is trying to straighten this out.

A piece of chalk that saved $5,000.00

Tuesday went through a plant where they had a lot of dryers and other equipment representing thousands of square feet of bare, hot surfaces. Drew a small square with chalk on one dryer wall and bet the engineer that one ton of coal a year was lost in wasted heat. Proved it with our tables—in fact, the figure should have been 1.6 tons. We start insulating all his dryers 2 weeks from today. He's glad I came in, he says.

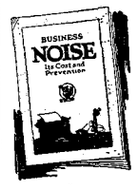
Here's a funny one



Saw two pumps exactly alike in engine room, Hotel——

To start one, you had to open the steam valve two turns, then kick the rod before she'd move.

The other pump started easily with ¾ turn opening of the valve. Good idea to prove reduced packing friction when our Sea Rings are used instead of ordinary packing. Also less loss of steam power, saving in rod and packing wear.

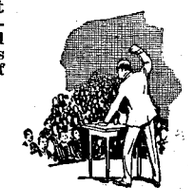


Sold 4,500 sq. ft. of silence

Stenographic room; 24 girls all working; some noise! Sold owner acoustical treatment by showing him saving from increased efficiency from his office force. Installation contract has clause in it which says: Work to be done without serious interruption to business—easy!

Remember this date—

Give lecture on fire prevention. Asbestos Roofing distributor and his dealers asked me to give a talk at the High School, next Tuesday, on Fire Prevention. We should all do more of this, as a part of our service of conservation.



JOHNS-MANVILLE SERVICE COVERS THE CONTINENT

Through—

Asbestos
and its allied products

INSULATION
that keeps the heat where it belongs
CEMENTS
that make boiler walls leak-proof
ROOFINGS
that cut down fire risks
PACKINGS
that save power waste
LININGS
that make brakes safe
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

JOHNS-MANVILLE
Serves in Conservation

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Gorham Silverware

The Part It Plays in Family Life

INTO the texture of a woman's thoughts of treasured things, is woven an imperishable strain of love for her *silverware.* To her, it stands as a reflection of all that is best in home and hospitality—steadfastness, utility, refinement. What table is ever so inviting as when laid with *silver!* What buffet so admirable as when the lustrous glisten of *silverware* adds the final touch to its sturdy beauty! *Silver* today, as in generations past, is a symbol of family pride, honor, tradition—an incomparable essential in the dining room of any well-appointed home.

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Gorham Sterling Silverware is sold by leading jewelers everywhere

STERLING

THE GORHAM COMPANY *Silversmiths & Goldsmiths* ***NEW YORK***

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The Outlook

MAY 19, 1920

XIT CARRANZA

THE capture of the capital of Mexico does not always mean the complete triumph of the faction taking it, it in the present case it is safe to asme that the fall of Mexico City, plus e reported seizure of the President by e rebels, means the end of the régime Venustiano Carranza. Armed men in e nondescript uniforms of the rebels tered Mexico City at noon of May 9. arranza, who had fled from the capital veral days before, may have been capred before the troops of Gonzales and bregon entered Mexico City.

What is perhaps the oldest city on the merican continent is not very easy to fend. The water which guarded it when was the capital of the Aztecs has dried , and to-day, once an army has got over e mountains into the Valley of Mexico, e penetration of the capital is not a fficult matter.

Carranza has had just six years of wer. On May 13, 1914, Tampico ll before the powerful advance of the my of Francisco Villa. Torreon, Chiahua, Juarez, and other northern cities d been captured in rapid succession by e Carranzistas, American forces had cupied Vera Cruz on April 21, and esident Huerta was preparing to make e flight which Carranza has just failed accomplish.

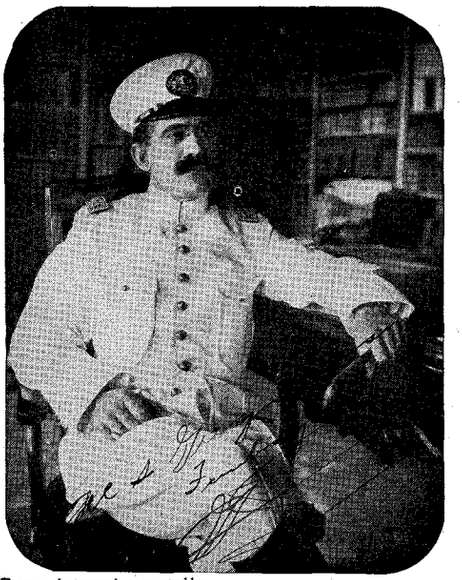
This much can be said for Don Venusno. Not one out of ten of the Amerin correspondents who used to report e pompous statements he made in the ttered Pullman car which was his headarters in the early days of 1914 ever ought that the "First Chief," as he en called himself, would hold the power was then winning for one-half of the -year period he actually has held it.

Carranza himself favored limiting the m of Mexico's presidents to four years. was characteristic of him, however, at he exercised the powers of a dictator der the comparatively unimposing title "First Chief" for many months before sought the more formal tenancy of the tional palace.

Carranza's most conspicuous trait, obnacy, was the one that made him ost of his enemies among foreign naons, and yet it was the trait mainly sponsible for his successes in Mexico.

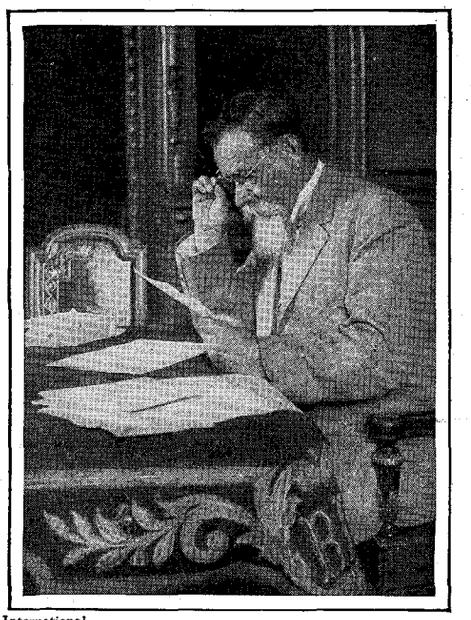
The future in Mexico is uncertain. Untunately, there is much reason to beve that the rebel forces may fight ong themselves. The largest revolutionary group, and the one which started this revolt against Carranza, is the group which supports the ambitions of General Alvaro Obregon. Sonora, the first State to secede in the recent movement, is for Obregon. But the party of General Pablo Gonzales is not weak. The armies of Generals Obregon and Gonzales are reported to have entered Mexico City from different directions almost at the same time. According to the newspapers, the two Generals have declared that they will stand together and will elevate to office a provisional President until the regular "election" can be held. But there is the rub! It is no secret that both Gonzales and Obregon want to be the next regular President. Both are strong men. Obregon has the impetuosity and hammer-and-tongs way of doing which he got with his dash of Irish blood. Gonzales's methods are less spectacular but no less effective. Obregon has more personal magnetism, Gonzales has the better mind. To-day Obregon unquestionably has the larger following, but in a country in which personal popularity is notoriously ephemeral this fact is not too much to be counted on.

And then there is Villa. His actual followers are not numerous. But a man who has kept his life and liberty with a price on his head for some twenty years is not to be ignored. The support of the Villistas thrown one way or the other might prove to be decisive in the event of open hostilities developing between Gonzales and Obregon.



From a photograph presented by General Gonzales to Mr. Gregory Mason

GENERAL PABLO GONZALES



International

PRESIDENT CARRANZA, OF MEXICO

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

ON May 6 the chairman of a Democratic county committee in Oregon telegraphed President Wilson as follows:

> Primary election May 21. Please wire whether you consider it important to nominate candidates pledged to ratify Versailles Treaty without Lodge reservations.

By his reply, on May 9, to this telegram the President has put an end to all hope of ratifying the Covenant of the League of Nations by a non-partisan vote. He condemns unequivocally "the Lodge reservations as utterly inconsistent with the Nation's honor and destructive of the world leadership which it had established." He calls upon the Democratic party "to try, without flinching or turning at any time away from the path for reasons of expediency, to apply moral and Christian principles to the problems of the world." He declares that "the League of Nations is the hope of the world" and that "we cannot in honor whittle it down or weaken it, as the Republican leaders of the Senate have proposed to do." In short, he assumes that the League which he has formulated and proposed without either the advice or the consent of the Senate must be adopted as it stands without giving consideration to any changes which the Senate may advise and without any endeavor to secure from the Senate its cordial and willing consent. The reply which we wish the Republican

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party and the country would make to this partisan appeal for partisan support will be found on another page.

A VETO THAT IS A VETO

GOVERNOR COOLIDGE, of Massachusetts, has more than his share of that uncommon quality which we call common sense. Every state paper which we have seen from his pen has been marked not only with the hallmark of this quality but also with courage, stark sanity, and an incisiveness of utterance which few can equal.

The Massachusetts Legislature recently passed a bill providing for the legalization of 2.75 beer. Other States have taken similar steps, but nowhere have we seen the absurdity of such State action so completely pilloried as in Governor Coolidge's veto of this piece of legislative superfluity. The Governor's veto, as reported in the New York "Times," reads:

> There is little satisfaction in attempting to deceive ourselves. There is grave danger in attempting to deceive the people. If this act were placed on the statute-books of this Commonwealth today, it would provide no beer for the people. No one would dare act upon it, or if any one did, he would certainly be charged with crime. Similar laws in other States are, to date, ineffective. I am opposed to the practice of a legislative deception. It is better to proceed with candor. Wait until the Supreme Court of the United States talks.
>
> We have had too much legislation by clamor, by tumult, by pressure. Representative government ceases when outside influence of any kind is substituted for the judgment of the representative. This does not mean that the opinion of constituents is to be ignored. It is to be weighed most carefully, for the representative must represent; but his oath provides that it must be "faithfully and impartially, according to the best of his abilities and understanding, agreeably to the rules and regulations of the Constitution and laws."
>
> The authority of the law is questioned in these days all too much. The binding obligation of obedience against personal desire is denied in many quarters. If these doctrines prevail, all organized government, all liberty, all security, are at an end.

We hope that the State of Massachusetts will some day (if other honors are not in store for her Governor) see her way clear to loan him to the United States Senate. Such a loan would make it even easier than it is at present for the rest of the Nation to "have faith in Massachusetts."

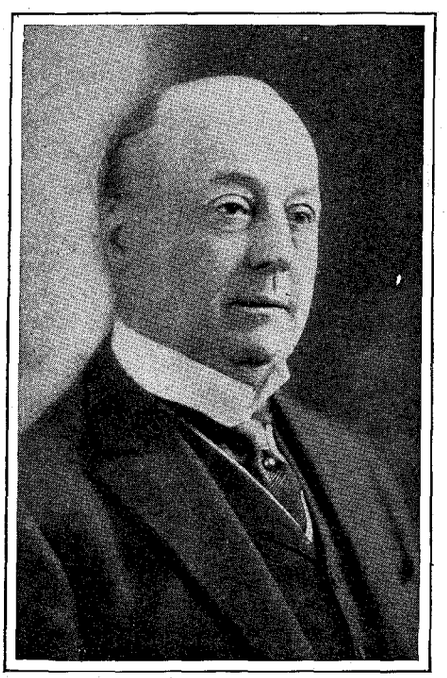
SENATOR KNOX AND PEACE WITH GERMANY

SENATOR KNOX, of Pennsylvania, has made another widely discussed address in the Senate. It expands his proposition of many months ago to separate the charter of the League of Nations from the Treaty with Germany. In his speech the other day Senator Knox demanded a declaration of peace because the war is at an end both in theory and fact.

The reason for an official declaration of peace is to be found in the form which our war legislation took. Senator Knox says:

> This resolution provides for the repeal of the authority for waging war, that is, the declaration of war, thus leaving the Executive without the legal power to wage war, and so putting us domestically on a basis of peace with our peace-time rights and liberties again dominant and fully restored to us.

Such a resolution has already been passed by the House of Representatives.



SENATOR KNOX, OF PENNSYLVANIA

It will probably be passed by the Senate. The President has indicated that he will veto it.

As has been seen, Mr. Knox's purpose in offering his resolution of nearly a year ago was apparently as much to separate the League of Nations from the Treaty with Germany as it was to make peace with Germany. In his recent speech he again outlined his objections to the League of Nations.

But the Charter of the League of Nations as presented to the Senate by President Wilson, contends Mr. Knox, "is an aggravated imitation of the ill-fated and foolish Holy Alliance of a century ago. It promises little but mischief unless recast on such radical lines as will entirely obliterate its identity."

What Senator Knox would have had the Paris peacemakers do was (1) to confine their activities to making peace, and then (2) to initiate an international conference to formulate "an arrangement providing for the codification of international law, the establishment of a court of international justice, and the outlawry of war."

So far as the Paris conference is concerned Senator Knox seems to be largely uttering a vain complaint as regards water which has long since flowed under the bridge.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY

ONE of the interesting incidents of the recent Presidential primaries is that, for the first time, so far as we are aware, a Republican State Convention has instructed its delegates to vote for a specified nominee for Vice-President. The Republicans of Virginia are sending a united delegation to Chicago to support Governor Lowden for the Presidency and have instructed the delegates to vote for Colonel Henry W. Anderson, of Richmond, Virginia, for Vice-President. Ex-President Taft in the "Public Ledger" of Philadelphia commends Colonel Anderson as an able and successful lawyer of high character who has done very efficient and responsible work for the Red Cross in Rumania and eastern Europe during the war. Mr. Taft regards the naming of Colonel Anderson as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency as one of several indications that the so-called "solid South" may break and that that section need not always continue to be unreservedly Democratic no matter what the candidates or policies of the party may be. There are very good historical reasons for this sectional Democracy in the South, although, of course, sectionalism of any kind is an obstacle to the best and freest expression of self-government. There is another aspect to Colonel Anderson's candidacy which interests us rather more than the question of its influence upon the solid South. The action of the Virginia Republicans in picking out a first-rate man and officially naming him as of Vice-Presidential caliber is an indication that the voters of the country are beginning to take the office of Vice-President somewhat more seriously than they have in the past. Generally the Vice-President is a kind of left-over from the struggles and conflicts of a fatigued National Convention. He really ought to be selected with the greatest care because of his potential responsibilities.

HECKLING ENGLAND

NO one has the right to represent the American people as in favor of an Irish Republic, nor to attempt to instruct the British Government as to its conduct toward political offenders such as convicted Sinn Fein insurrectionists. Ye

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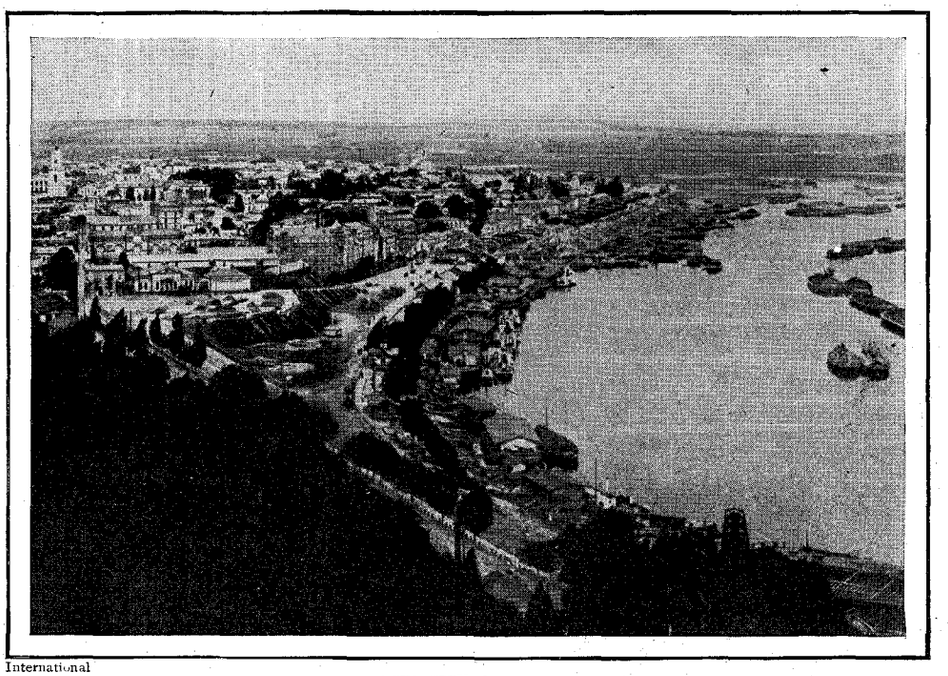
hen individual Congressmen cable the nglish Prime Minister their protests gainst the imprisonment of political ffenders, or when the United States enate approves a reservation to the eague Covenant urging that Ireland be dmitted as an independent nation to the eague (well knowing that no reservaions could at the time possibly receive he needed two-thirds vote of the Senate), r when the Mason Bill is introduced in he House of Representatives providing or a consular and diplomatic service rom the United States to the "Republic" of Ireland, it is not surprising that British papers should be irritated by this ong-distance heckling. An anti-Sinn Fein association in this country, the 'Loyal Coalition," rightly cabled to the ondon "Times" that these ebullitions y individual Congressmen do "not repesent in the slightest degree the attitude nd sentiment of the overwhelming maority of American people."

Nearly all Americans believe, we hope, n reasonable and workable Home Rule or Ireland. So do a majority of Englishnen. Parliament has tried its best to get rish factions to compromise on some satsfactory form of Home Rule, but in vain. t is not certain that a majority of Irishnen want a separate Republic, loudly as his is asserted by the Sinn Fein leaders. Great Britain is as little likely to recogize an Irish Republic as was the United States to accept Southern secession. And f such a Republic were to be recognized, vith the prevailing prejudice and hostility etween Ulster and southern Ireland, the hance of peace and prosperity would be hat of another Mexico.

The other day the English Ministry vas asked in Parliament whether it neant to make representations to our Government as to the open sale of bonds f the Irish "Republic" in the United States by "President" De Valera, and as o what were called "the impertinent sugestions" from American Congressmen o the British Prime Minister. Mr. Bonar aw answered that he was quite satisfied hat the good feeling of the United States vas not represented at all by such demnstrations, and he did not believe that ny action the British Government could ake against them would have any other ffect than to make the relations worse. And a representative of Lloyd George old an Associated Press reporter: "We ong since have come to believe that resolutions and messages coming from America re political maneuvers and that they do ot represent American sentiment. Consequently they have little weight."

"Mind your own business" is a good ule for nations as well as for men. It is not exactly the province of American politicians to attempt to dictate the settlement of the puzzling Irish question. Great Britain and the United States have fought side by side; they do not mean to let this sort of thing endanger their firm friendship.



International

THE CITY OF KIEV

POLAND, UKRAINE, AND THE BOLSHEVIKI

THE fall of Kiev is beyond question an important military victory for the Polish armies of President Pilsudski. This is not merely because Kiev is the chief city of the Ukraine and is a strategic point of great importance, but because the Polish success raises the whole question of the relations of the Russia of the future to the safety of Europe. If Poland's war against the Bolsheviki had as its ultimate purpose the overthrow of the government of Lenine and Trotsky and the establishment in Russia of a representative government formed by a fairly chosen national convention, and if also this attempt were supported cordially and thoroughly by the Great Powers, the situation would be eminently hopeful. But this can hardly be said to be the case. Poland's object is rather to extend her own boundaries and establish a tenable frontier as against Russia and a valuable alliance with the Ukraine. It is stated that the League of Nations is to take up the question of the present war between Poland and the Bolsheviki and to ascertain what support, if any, is being given to Poland by the Powers. France has given such support; certainly none of the other Great Powers have done so.

The Poles have been aided materially in their recent campaign on a large scale against the armies of the Bolshevist leaders by Ukrainian troops. A complete understanding seems to exist between General Petlura, representing the Ukrainian desire for absolute independence, and backed by strong sentiment in his own country, and the Polish military and civic leader, General Pilsudski. The difficulties of the past between the Ukraine and Poland have been settled, it is understood, by a recognition on the part of the Ukraine of Polish ambitions in eastern Galicia and by Poland's assurance that she will aid the Ukrainians to establish a free and independent government of their own, and will help expel the Bolsheviki from the Ukraine.

The warfare between Poland and Russia is on a considerable scale, and the victory of the Poles, not only at Kiev itself, but along a line of considerable length to the east of Kiev, threatens to block the activities, both military and commercial, of Russia as now constituted, and even to hamper Russia's approach to the Black Sea. It will also strengthen materially the band or ring of countries around Bolshevist Russia, working each for its own independence, and therefore against Bolshevist control.

There is undoubtedly in Russia, entirely apart from the Bolshevist control, a feeling of danger and future insecurity as regards the southwestern portion of the former empire. If ever there was a case which required united action by the Great Powers and immediate consideration by the League of Nations, it is that which is now brought into vivid light by the combination of the Ukraine and Poland and the probable extension of the present fighting on a larger scale.

THE FIRST COLLEGIATE AERIAL RACES

THE first aerial race between college teams was held at Mitchell Field, Mineola, Long Island, on May 7. All of the college aviators, representing Yale,

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J. T. TRIPPE AND J. W. HORNE, YALE, WINNERS OF THE 25-MILE CROSS-COUNTRY AIRPLANE RACE

Williams, Princeton, Columbia, Wesleyan, Lehigh, Pittsburgh, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Harvard, were ex-service men.

The events of the meet were a twenty-five-mile cross-country race, an "alerte," and contests in acrobatics and "take-offs and landings." Yale aviators won all of the three trophies offered for the meet.

The success of the Yale team was in part due to the fact that her men were fortunate in the drawing for machines. In order to even matters the available machines were pooled and the fliers selected for the various machines by lot. It thus happened that Yale won the long-distance race in a machine flown on from Boston by a Harvard pilot. The "alerte" event already referred to was staged in an interesting fashion. In this event the contestants were supposedly sleeping on their cots. A German plane flew across the field and dropped a smoke bomb. As the bomb exploded a signal was given and all the contestants leaped from their cots, secured their clothing, and climbed into their machines. The first contestant to leave the ground won the event. He was in the air sixty seconds after jumping from his cot.

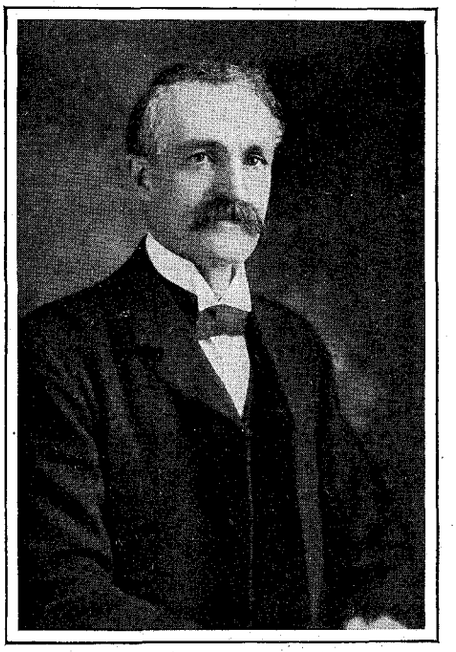
Such an intercollegiate meet can be made a real test of individual skill, of course, only if the machines used are of uniform design. This was not the case with the recent meet, but perhaps it may be possible in the future to place the contestants upon an even footing in regard to their mechanical equipment. Intercollegiate aerial races might be made a valuable means for increasing the reserve of naval and military aviators.

MR. PINCHOT'S NEW OFFICE

RECENTLY Governor Sproul, of Pennsylvania, appointed Gifford Pinchot, long a resident of that State, to the office of State Forester. Mr. Pinchot's just-published statement to the Governor concerning forest conditions in Pennsylvania should be read by many persons outside that State where similar conditions exist.

Mr. Pinchot's subject is that of forest fires in Pennsylvania.

> They have made a desert larger than the whole State of New Jersey. One-sixth of the area of our State is a waste, of practically no benefit to the people of Pennsylvania. . . . Six million acres . . . are too rough and rocky for the plow. They must either grow trees or produce nothing. They are in fact producing practically nothing, for the fires kill each new growth of little trees before they can reach merchantable size.



GIFFORD PINCHOT

This is what Mr. Pinchot calls "th Pennsylvania Desert." To offset th desert the State has appropriated fo forest fire protection during the last si years less than $30,000 a year. "It ha been like trying to put out a burnin building with water in a spoon," M Pinchot says.

Eleven years ago, he asserts, Pennsy vania was cutting as much wood as he people consumed. "To-day we are cuttin less than one-third and consume ten time as much as we grow. Until we permit ou mountains to reforest themselves by stop ping the fires we must import two-third now, and far more later, of all we use. Again, "We pay at least $25,000,000 year for freight on lumber brought int the State. It might have been grown a home. We pay at least $50,000,000 mor for the lumber itself."

A like condition is characteristic of th Nation; it cuts two and a half times a much as it grows. Its needs are increas ing. Its supplies are dwindling. Wors still, there are no forests in the worl from which we can suitably import lumbe to meet our needs. Of course we migh expect to have what we have—a Nationa timber shortage. As the price of pape shows, it is growing steadily worse. Fo this and other reasons our wasted fores lands should be protected from fire an restored to reproduction.

THE FOUNDER OF CHAUTAUQUA

GENERAL GRANT once introduce Bishop J. H. Vincent to Presiden Lincoln and said, "Dr. Vincent was m pastor at Galena [Illinois], and I do no think I missed one of his sermons whil I lived there."

He has just died at the ripe age o eighty-eight. He had been a preache for seventy years, for he delivered hi first sermon when only eighteen year old. He was a true progressive; he com bined an inspiring breadth of view wit intensity of conviction. His sermons wer characterized by his interest not so muc in theology as in the vital conditions of th people about him, especially the young To reach them religiously there wer of course Sunday schools. But then, a too often now, they lacked scientific method in Biblical study, and certainly freshness of teaching. Both of these lack Dr. Vincent believed could be made goo by raising the standards of teaching.

His greatest achievement in this direc tion was the founding of the Chautauqu Assembly. His idea, in his own words was this:

> The establishment of a summer camp institute for the training of Sunday

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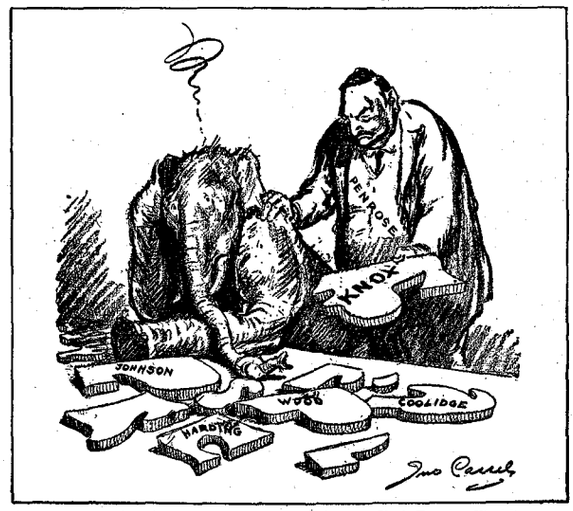
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Cassel in the New York Evening World



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JUST TO MAKE IT HARDER!

Reid in the Philadelphia Press

WHAT DIFFERENCE DOES IT MAKE—HE'S LOST EITHER WAY

Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service

BUT WILL HE TAKE THE CHILD IN?

William in the New York American

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UNCLE SAM WILL HAVE NO PEACE UNTIL HE GETS RID OF THE HORNETS' NEST AT HIS WINDOW

Cassel in the New York Evening World

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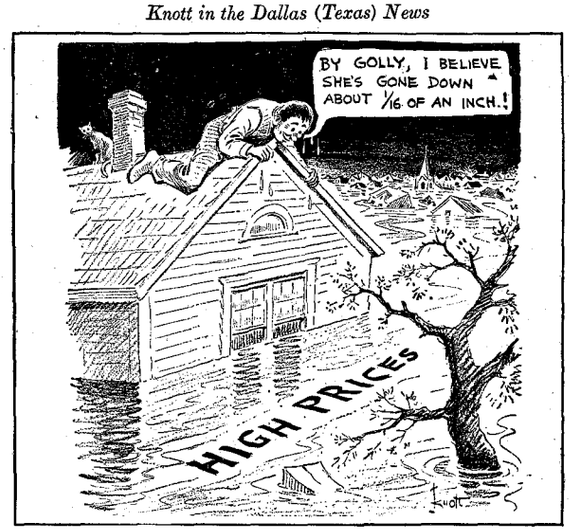
SEEING RED:

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News



THE OPTIMIST

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school workers; a summer institute for thorough normal drill in the interests of the great body of earnest men and women . . . Sunday-school teachers and officers representing all the various church denominations of the country.

This last phrase was characteristic, for Dr. Vincent's impulse could never be kept within denominational limits. The system which resulted in the "International Sunday School Lessons" registered not only progress in Sunday-school teaching, but also progress in Christian unity.

From the first the Chautauqua Assembly was a success. Out of the proposed two weeks of lectures at Chautauqua, which should prepare Sunday-school teachers for better work, came a lengthening course; it is now two months instead of two weeks long. Secular subjects were added to the courses. The Sunday School Assembly developed into a general educational assembly, in which lectures, study, devotional exercises, and recreation were combined. Other similar assemblies, bearing the name of Chautauqua, were organized, the precursors of other study and recreation summer camps; a magazine was started and a publishing house established. An extensive course of systematic reading was arranged, and with it a kind of National correspondence school. Chautauqua was never proposed as a substitute for either the common school or the college, but as a supplement to both. Dr. Vincent aimed to give those who had not had the privilege of a college education a glimpse into the field which the college is supposed to cultivate, and especially to enable fathers and mothers to have enough knowledge of what their sons and daughters were doing in college and high school to sympathize with them and take a real and intelligent interest in their work.

Not only was Dr. Vincent the founder of this movement, but its success in all the formative years was due to his directing genius. It is easy to underrate and impossible to overrate the extent of his beneficent influence in developing in the churches an intelligent study of the Bible, and in the community a habit of serious and systematic reading in place of the careless and unthoughtful reading which so often is a kind of semi-intellectual dissipation, doing more harm than good.

For nearly half a century the Chautauqua movement has felt the steady, direct impress of its founder's personality and power.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA'S EUROPEAN TOUR

THE New York Symphony Orchestra has now arrived in Europe, and on May 4 the Minister of Fine Arts in the French Cabinet gave a reception for Mr. Walter Damrosch, the orchestra's distinguished leader, at the Sorbonne. Among those present were the eminent composers Camille Saint-Saëns, Vincent d'Indy, and Théodore Dubois. In his address of welcome the Minister called Mr. Damrosch the dean of orchestral conductors in the United States, and added that France desired to make the New York Symphony tour a success as a proof of its sentiments of friendship. Mr. Damrosch responded eloquently in French—it is fortunate that some Americans who represent our country in France are able to speak, and to speak well, to the French in their own language.

The orchestra is to give concerts in Paris, Bordeaux, Lyons, Marseilles, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Rome, Florence, Bologna, Milan, Turin, Strasbourg, Metz, Nancy, Brussels, Antwerp, Liège, Ghent, The Hague, Amsterdam, and London. At Paris the French Government has put at Mr. Damrosch's disposal the Théâtre National de l'Opéra, while for the concert in Brussels the Government has given the Théâtre Royal de la Monnaie. The soloists at these concerts will be Albert Spalding, the American violinist, and John Powell, the American composer-pianist.

Wide World Photos

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA STARTING FOR ITS TOUR ABROAD

The Kings of England, Italy, and Be gium, and the President of France; als the American Ambassadors to Englan France, Italy, and Belgium, are honora members of the concert committee, whic also includes practically every distin guished composer and conductor in th countries visited, as well as many perso prominent in artistic and social life.

There are ninety-three members in th orchestra; the whole party includes abou a hundred and twenty persons.

We have frequently sent our athlet abroad. This is the first time that a American orchestra under an America conductor has gone to Europe. It is notable event in the development of inte national acquaintance and appreciation.

THE KIPS BAY PAGEANT

THE Kips Bay Association, one of th seven neighborhood associations i New York City, gave recently a comm nity pageant showing the Kips Bay of ye terday and of to-day. This neighborhoo bounded by Twenty-eighth and Fift ninth Streets, by Fifth Avenue and th East River, is one of the most varied i the metropolis, including dwellers on Fir Avenue as well as Fifth, all of who helped to make the pageant a succes Although the district is small, its story i of more than local interest, for many c the programme's names are famous th country over. A vital part of our histor was made on this little bay where Jacobu Kip, the first Secretary of the Province o New Amsterdam, built his house in 165

With dancing and singing generousl interpersed, the pageant was never for moment monotonous. It began with dance by the Spirit of the River and he attendants, interrupted by the demons an hobgoblins who, according to Washingto Irving's fantasy, cause the turbulence o the waters of Kips Bay. Then an India scene, with work, a dance, and chant, wa followed by the arrival of the Kip famil the sailors, and workmen, who began th building of the house. There was a hous warming, first for the workmen, then fo their guests—Governor Peter Stuyv sant, the Schepen and Burgomeesters an their ladies. Then was seen a garden pa t a century later at Beekman Hill, and tw scenes given in dialogue—Mrs. Robe Murray and her charming daughters d taining General Howe and his staff t give time for Putnam to march north wit his three thousand men to join Washing ton at Harlem Heights; and that othe dramatic story, Nathan Hale's voluntee ing to secure the needed informatio about the enemy's camps and plans, hi capture and brutal treatment by th British, and his splendid utterance whe called on to make his last confession, tha his only regret was having but the on

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Photograph from Community Service

THE KIPS BAY PAGEANT

The scene represents Mrs. Murray, a resident of New York City during the Revolution, receiving officers of the British army in her house to join in a tea party. She detained them while the patriots joined forces

life to give for his country. A reception to President Washington closed the story of the Kips Bay of yesterday.

But the applause and interest of the spectators were just as great for the story of the neighborhood of to-day. Progress introduced Industry, who summoned the workers of the district—those providing sustenance, the builders, the weavers; Education, attended by Knowledge, Art, Music, and Science; the many social service agencies of this neighborhood, and citizens from almost every country of the globe, until the stage was crowded and made a fine picture, with a score of bright banners, symbolic dress, and gay national costumes.

More than five hundred people took part in the pageant, and no fewer than seventy-six organizations were represented. Its success was due in part to the executive secretary of the Association and to Mrs. May Pashley Harris, who wrote and directed it, and in part to the splendid spirit of the Kips Bay people and the efficient help of volunteers.

MR. DAVISON'S VISIT TO EUROPE

MR. HENRY P. DAVISON, of the American Red Cross, has just returned to the United States from a visit to the countries lying between the Baltic and the Adriatic Seas. His report with regard to Poland notes that conditions have become steadily worse, until now there are approximately 250,000 cases of typhus there. It may be remembered that during 1919 some 2,400,000 refugees and prisoners crossed the Russian border. Of course the essential consideration has been the control of refugees returning to Poland and the Ukraine bringing typhus with them. Unless checked the epidemic will prove a danger threatening the whole of Europe. To meet it there is lack of food, clothing, fuel, hospital equipment, doctors, and nurses. In some parts of Poland whole towns are crippled, schools closed, business suspended.

In the Ukraine, to the south, a great region even larger than Poland itself and containing quite as many people, nearly every one has been affected either by typhus or by influenza. Physicians had to attend territories forty miles in diameter, and, what was worse, those who had to treat disease in areas in which there were twenty thousand or thirty thousand cases could get no medical supplies. The situation is getting even worse because most of the necessities of life cost, largely because of depreciated currency, now about five hundred times more than at the beginning of the war, and are thus quite out of reach for most of the population.

As to Austria, Mr. Davison noted that the general death rate has risen 46 per cent since 1913, and the mortality from tuberculosis alone 250 per cent. The misery of the children is the most pathetic of all. Many children of one year of age have not surpassed their weight at birth. A hundred thousand school-children in Vienna are underfed and diseased as a result of the food shortage, lack of fuel, and inadequate hospital facilities, while at least 25,000 hospital beds have become useless owing to shortage of hospital supplies. Crime among the child population is on the increase, says Mr. Davison, hunger sometimes driving little boys to ghastly attempts at murder.

In Hungary the acute distress goes back to 1916, when scarcity of milk was seriously felt, and yet three years later the supply was just one-quarter as great. The effect upon child life can be well understood; mentality often is menaced. As in Vienna, so in Budapest, of the 160,000 children enrolled in the schools, 100,000 depend on public charity.

This recital should move Americans to arm the Red Cross with more financial strength than ever.

THE GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM

IN April, 1870, a few citizens of New York City, alive to the educational importance of art, obtained from the New York State Government a charter incorporating the Metropolitan Museum of Art. When these citizens applied for a charter, they had no building, not even the site for one; they had no existing collection of art; above all, they had no ready money. They tried to raise $250,000, but it took them about a year to raise less than half that amount from a hundred and six contributions. Six months later they secured a three years' lease of Dodworth's Dancing Academy, in Fifth Avenue. It became the Museum's first home.

The present magnificent housing of the collection in Central Park vividly illustrates the growth both of art and of its appreciation in this country. These things are evident in the most important feature of the celebration of the Museum's golden anniversary, namely, the special exhibition made up of a combination of the Museum's treasures in all its departments with loans from eighty private collectors in the metropolis—paintings, sculpture, carvings, furniture, hangings, jewels, prints, objects from all the allied arts. This exhibition will, we are glad to say, be open to the public daily all summer.

The development of art as indicated in this collection is remarkable, as one sees the paintings by Cezanne, Pissarro, Redon, and Gauguin, hanging in the same place with pictures by painters whose names have long since become classic. In the department of decorative arts, lovers of sumptuous furniture, crowding the eighteenth-century French Room, get ideas about modern household art.

The public's appreciation of art is particularly evident in the interest shown in the oldest art—in the departments of Egyptian Art, and of Classical Art, and of Far Eastern Art. Public interest is also to be noted in the Museum's youngest

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department, that of prints. The walls of three galleries are occupied respectively with engravings, etchings, and woodcuts, while the floor-cases in each room are filled with rare examples of illustrated books.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN FRANCE

For many years Americans seeking education abroad have gone to German and English universities. During the past eighteen months, however, they have been going to French and English universities. At present some two hundred American students are in France. About three-quarters are enrolled at the American University Union in Paris, the balance being accounted for by the École des Beaux Arts students. The American University Union is now settled at 1 Rue des Fleurus, facing the Luxembourg Gardens, and thus close to the University of Paris. Organized to meet the needs of American university and college men in Europe for military and other service in the cause of the Allies, the Union had also from the first the aim of being a bond between the universities of Europe and America. This war purpose accomplished, it has become a social center for American students studying in France as well as a clearing-house of information between French and American universities.

Chief among French universities is the University of Paris, now more than ever attractive to foreign students because of its new series of courses designed especially for them and giving a bird's-eye view of French civilization—of French literature, history, and art, and the economic, legal, and political sciences. The courses last four months and are repeated each semester; that is to say, one may begin a course in March and finish it in June; in November, and finish it at the end of February. What is more, any and every one is admitted. These "Cours de Civilisation Française a l'Usage des Étudiants Étrangers" purpose to give a general orientation alike to the foreign student who plans to stay only a short time in France, and to the foreign student who wishes to follow a long course of study.

Knowledge of the French language is of course necessary. To assist those who may have difficulties in this direction practical courses in the French language are conducted at the University. The tuition fees for the lectures which have to do with history, literature, or art are one hundred and fifty francs; for the lectures on economic, legal, and political sciences, seventy francs; for the language courses there is a fee of forty francs. Descriptive circulars may be had from the Bureau des Renseignements, La Sorbonne, Paris.

THE TWO PATHS TO PEACE

THE gist of the President's challenge to all in or out of his party who wish to amend his League of Nations we publish in our news of the week. What here follows is the answer which we wish the Republican party and the country would make to that challenge.

There are two plans for international co-operation and adjustment of international difficulties, which for convenience may be labeled:

The Judicial Method.

The Diplomatic Method.

The Judicial Method grew out of an International Conference called by the Czar of Russia in 1899 to meet at The Hague for the purpose of considering what steps could be taken to prevent a great and growing increase in armaments. At that time McKinley was President and John Hay was Secretary of State. The American delegation to this Conference proposed the establishment of some plan of obligatory judicial arbitration for disputes. The principle was approved, but no plan for carrying it into effect was worked out. The Conference did, however, create a Court of Arbitration, which has had an honorable history. The second Conference was held in 1907, under the Roosevelt Administration. At this Conference provision was made for the organization of a more truly permanent Court of Arbitral Justice and for future meetings of the International Conference, which would probably have been held had it not been for the outbreak of the great World War.

When President Wilson went to Paris to negotiate a Treaty of Peace with Germany, he discarded the steps which had been taken at The Hague for international fellowship through stated meetings of the Conference and the organization of a Permanent Court, and substituted for it what we have ventured to call the Diplomatic Method. In his plan there is a Conference without power and an Executive Council with power. This Council is composed of diplomatists. There is no other provision for a Court than a suggestion in the Covenant that a Court may be organized.

There are two important differences between these two plans or methods.

I. The Wilson or Diplomatic Plan vests all power in a body which almost necessarily is, and, in point of fact, so far has been, composed wholly of diplomats. Each diplomat, necessarily and rightly, regards first the interest of the nation which he represents. The proceedings of the Council are bargainings between the representatives of the different nations, each primarily seeking the interests of the nation which he represents. The agreements reached are compromises. No new ad tion is made and no new interpretatic given to international law. The object i be secured is peace, not justice.

In the McKinley-Roosevelt or Judici Method there is no room and no oppo tunity for such bargainings between riv Powers and adjustment of conflicting i terests by compromises. There is a Confe ence in which all nations are represente but which is without legislative powe Its decisions are purely advisory. It fashioned on the plan of the Post Union, whose decisions, by the way, hav in fact always been accepted by th nations represented. And there is Court to which the nations may, by sp cial agreement, submit any controversi that may arise between them, or may, b general agreement, submit all question or certain classes of questions. It woul be the business of this Court to secur not primarily peace, but justice, and t interpret and apply international law t the settlement of such questions as migh be brought before it. These decisions c the Court might rest upon the practic of the nations—that is, on what amon Anglo-Saxon peoples is known as con mon law; or they might rest upon th recommendations of the Conferenc which they would accept and apply, i this way giving them the moral force c law.

II. In the Wilson or Diplomatic Metho the Senate is vested with power and th nations which enter the League will b called upon to unite their military forc in compelling obedience to such inte national agreements as the Council ma reach in its deliberations. In th McKinley-Roosevelt or Judicial Metho neither the Court nor the Conference i clothed with military power. No pro vision is made for enforcing by armie the decisions reached by the Court or th recommendations made by the Confe ence. The plan assumes the existence o an international public opinion which wil be sufficient to secure acceptance of th decisions of the Court for the presen and leaves the question of any militar means of enforcing such decisions fo future consideration. The distinction be tween the two was very clearly put b the instructions of Elihu Root, then Sec retary of State, to the American dele gates to the Second Hague Peace Confer ence. "What we need," said he, "is th substitution of judicial action for diplo matic action, the substitution of judicia sense of responsibility for diplomati sense of responsibility." And he added "We need for arbitration, not distin guished public men concerned in all th international questions of the day, bu judges who will be interested only in th question appearing upon the record befor them. Plainly this end is to be attaine

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by the establishment of a court of permanent judges who will have no other occupation and no other interest but the exercise of the judicial faculty."

When the McKinley-Roosevelt Plan of a Judicial League was proposed by America and accepted by the European Powers, we welcomed the fact as a great step in the progress of the nations towards a Christian civilization. When President Wilson ignored the work of his predecessors and brought home from Europe a radically different plan, we regretted the fact and frankly expressed our regret. But we believe that in our international relations the country should, if possible, present a united front to the other nations. We hoped that by amendments before the adoption of the President's plan it might be made safe, and by amendments subsequently adopted by the League itself the power of the Executive Council might be diminished and the power of the Court to be organized might be increased, and the League thus become Judicial, not a Diplomatic, League. That hope has been destroyed. The Republican leaders in the Senate have made—we think, wisely made—a patient attempt to secure a non-partisan approval of an amended League. The President contemptuously scorns all proposals of compromise, and his party will not adopt what their leader so disdainfully rejects.

The Senate will not accept the Wilson plan without reservations. The President will not accept it with reservations. There is one escape, and only one, that we can see from this deadlock, and we should like to see the Republican party adopt it.

It is not probable that the statesmen of other countries will follow President Wilson's leadership as blindly as his party follows it. We should like to see the Republican party and its Presidential candidate pledged to call a third meeting of the Hague Conference after the election. Before that Conference the whole matter of international relations could be laid with a reasonable hope that in such Conference an adjustment could be made between the McKinley-Roosevelt plan and the Wilson Plan which would transfer the emphasis in the Wilson plan from the Executive Council to the as yet uncreated Court and would secure the cooperation of all peoples in a common movement for justice founded on law and bringing with it the promise of peace, rather than on diplomatic agreements enforced by arms.

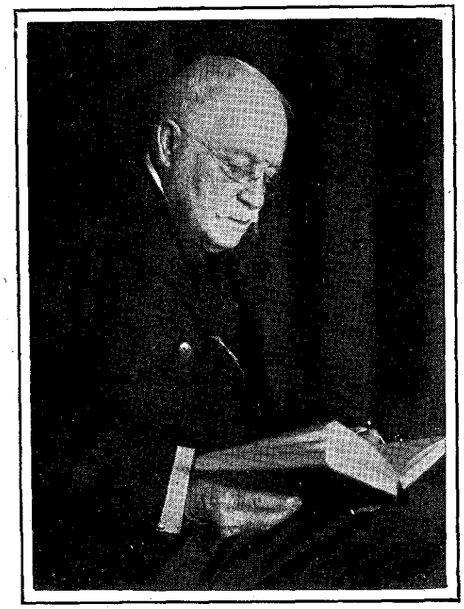
The whole country, with few exceptions, desires some organic and well-defined international fellowship. The patchwork made by the endeavor to save the Diplomatic League by radical amendments is very little understood by the people at large and very far from satisfactory to those who do understand it. But the policy of National isolation which has been urged in some of the campaign appeals is a policy both impracticable and dishonorable. It is a revival of President Wilson's affirmation that the war does not concern us, and is an attempt to revive in a new form the slogan, "He kept us out of war."

It is true that there are European questions which do not concern us. It is not our business to determine whether Fiume shall belong to Italy or Jugoslavia, nor ought we to pledge ourselves to send American troops to make war in support of whatever agreement the diplomatists may reach by their political bargaining. But whether the Turks shall go on massacring the Armenians does concern us. Millions of American dollars are invested in property in Turkey. Thousands, if not millions, of Armenians are our fellow-citizens in America. To leave the Turks free to destroy our property and massacre the Armenians would be monstrous, and yet to this inevitable end the policy of isolation would conduct us.

But we may well trust the future to deal with such world issues as arise, while we develop as a means of international cooperation stated meetings of a world Advisory Congress to develop and express international public opinion and a World Court to interpret and apply that public opinion in the formal and authoritative decisions of such questions as may be brought before it. In pursuing this course the Republican party will be carrying forward toward completion the work begun under McKinley, developed by Roosevelt, and sanctioned and supported by such Republican leaders as John Hay, Elihu Root, ex-President Taft, and Lawrence Lowell.

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

THERE would be little or no dissent among critics to placing first among American contemporary writers of fiction and men of letters William Dean Howells, who died in New York on May 11 at the age of eighty-three. It was not only the extent and variety of his writings that made him thus pre-eminent, but human kindliness, wide sympathy, and constant interest in all that relates to true art and social progress. Five years ago, when the American National Institute bestowed a gold medal of honor upon Mr. Howells, the late Hamilton W. Mabie expressed this exactly when he said: "Mr. Howells, divesting the novel of the dramatic aids of station, passion, and adventure, has brought into view those elements of character and of circumstance which, in the newest as in the oldest world, give life perennial interest. In 'The Rise of Silas Lapham' and 'A Hazard of New Fortunes' he dramatized opportunity, the romance of American life. A realist, but never a literalist, whose faith in democracy is saved from superstition by that breadth of view and play of imagination which we call humor, Mr. Howells has made Americanism synonymous with sanity, hope, the idealism of the clean hearth, and seriousness of mood tempered by optimism, humor, and good fellowship." And Mr. Howells himself, in his response at a dinner given him in 1912 in honor of his seventy-fifth birthday, and attended by four hundred of his fellow-writers and personal friends, expressed his ideal in these words: "All of human life has turned more and more to the light of democracy, the light of equality. Literature, which was once of the cloister, the school, has become more and more of the forum and incidentally of the market-place. But it is actuated now by as high and noble motives as ever it was in the history of the world; and I think that in turning from the vain endeavor of creating beauty and devoting itself to the effort of ascertaining life it is actuated by a clearer motive than before."



(C) Van der Weyde

WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

Mr. Howells's literary life in a sense began when, as a boy of nine, he wrote a composition on "Human Life"—or, rather, set up his modest attempt in type for his father's newspaper. Since then, what an immense number of essays, travel papers, poems, short stories, and novels he has put forth! Seventy-five books, we are told, stand in the catalogues under his name. If we add to this his editorial work as associate editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" for eight years, and as the worthy successor of George William Curtis in the "Editor's Easy Chair" of "Harper's Magazine" for fourteen years and up to

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the time of his last illness, we get an idea of his mental activity. Yet he never hurried or scamped his work; it always had the mark of culture and almost of leisure.

A large part of Mr. Howells's books are almost as enjoyable to-day as when they were written. If any of our younger readers are unacquainted with them merely because the best of them appeared thirty or forty years ago, they will secure genuine enjoyment and entertainment by passing over some of the ephemeral "best sellers" of the day in favor of, say, "The Lady of the Aroostook" or "Out of the Question" for lightness of touch, of "Silas Lapham" for strong and deep character drawing, of "A Hazard of New Fortunes" for a protest against social injustice, or of "Venetian Life" as a picturesque and animated description of life in Venice as Mr. Howells saw it when he was American Consul there.

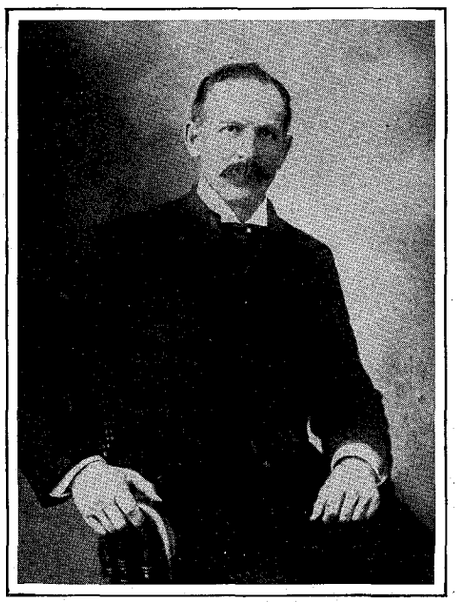
The old debate between realism and romanticism in fiction found Mr. Howells ranged on the side of realism. But he never interpreted realism to exclude imagination, much less humor. He interpreted life as he saw it, but he well knew that fancy, idealism, and romance itself may be a part of reality. Aridity was not a part of realism as he practiced it.

Personally, Mr. Howells was a man of native courtesy, of sound and wide culture, and of fine perceptions and generous impulse. He was a notable figure in American life as well as in American literature.

HOWARD BLISS

I FIRST knew him in his undergraduate days, nearly forty years ago. My boys were at school and college and my wife made our home a summer trysting-place for their comrades. He was one of them, and a great favorite. Physically he fulfilled the Greek ideal of manhood, and he possessed the Greek virtues of self-control and courage. Physical courage is a characteristic virtue in Young America, and moral courage is common. But intellectual courage is rare. The Church has been afraid of skepticism. Doubt of its traditional creeds it has treated as an offense; doubt of the inerrancy of the Bible, as a crime. Our presses and politicians are no braver than our theologians. To question the inerrancy of our Constitution is as great an offense as to question the infallibility of the Bible, and to doubt our traditional definition of property rights throws us into a panic, although these definitions are not identical in any two civilized communities. Even as a college boy Howard Bliss was immune from such fears. He had no desire for an unshaken faith; he wished a faith that could endure shaking, and if in the process any old and seemingly sacred opinions were sifted out he was untroubled. The intensity of his convictions inspired in him respect for hostile convictions as intense as his own; the greater their intensity, the greater his respect.

But he was neither a physical nor an intellectual athlete. I do not recall that he ever coveted athletic honors. Nor did he ever join in the game of intellectual battledore and shuttlecock in which a theme is tossed to and fro between contestants as a social game. Partly he took life too seriously to make serious beliefs—his own or others'—toys for a game. Our dinner table was often a debating society in which the parliamentary



HOWARD SWEETSER BLISS

rules were sometimes imperiled. But in these debates his respect for the convictions of others and a certain innate spirit of consideration made him habitually a courteous as well as a courageous debater. He was always more eager for truth than for victory.

I was at that time preaching in a little village church to a congregation which varied from fifty in the winter to all the church would hold, perhaps a hundred and twenty, in the summer. The Union Theological Seminary, of New York, was fighting the battle for theological liberty against rather heavy odds, and this, I suspect, attracted him there for his ministerial education. He came to Cornwall two or three times to preach for me in my absence. When I returned, I found the people more inclined to talk about the preacher than about the sermon. Even then he had begun to realize the words of Emerson, throughout his life a favorite with him: "What you are speaks so loud I cannot hear what you say."

Mr. Bliss's personality had so appealed to me that when in the fall of 1888 I was called to Plymouth Church I at once wrote to Howard Bliss offering him the position of associate pastor. It was characteristic of him to be attracted by the difficulties of the position, and also to make it a condition of his acceptance that he should postpone entering on his duties till he had finished his post-graduate studies abroad. He was never inclined to leave a plow till he had finished the furrow. I waited for him a little over a year. When he came, he brought his bride with him.

At that time Plymouth Church was three churches; that is, it maintained two chapels, each with a preaching service, a Sunday school, a week-evening prayer-meeting, and such other incidental and occasional services as are common in churches of the Pilgrim faith and order. There were always two assistant ministers besides Mr. Bliss and myself. No preacher could hope to rival Henry Ward Beecher in the pulpit; certainly I could not. The hope for the future of Plymouth Church lay in organizing and maintaining its varied activities in a high degree of efficiency. During the four years that Howard Bliss was in Plymouth Church we worked together as partners in this spiritual enterprise. No sharp line of division separated our departments, but in general terms I was the teacher, he was the administrator.

Paul puts as the climax of his apostolic labor "the care of all the churches which cometh on me daily." The care of the complicated activities of Plymouth Church came largely on Howard Bliss. But he had the key to our front door and ran in and out as a member of the family. There was rarely a day that he did not come in for consultation on some one of the thousand details which such a hive of spiritual industry as Plymouth Church involves. He took charge of one of the chapels and preached regularly to its evening congregation. To the activities which we found in Plymouth Church new ones were added. Two kindergartens, a Boys' Brigade, predecessor of the Boy Scouts of to-day, an athletic club, with a hall fitted up imperfectly as a gymnasium to compete with the saloons for the boys in the street, were gradually organized. We both had more faith in growth than in manufacture. Plymouth Church is on the edge of one of the poorest districts of Brooklyn. We notified the Charity Organization that we would be responsible for the care of this district, and it was Mr. Bliss who secured a committee with an admirably wise and consecrated lady as its chairman. Along the docks of the East River lay a continually changing fleet of ships and steamers. Mr. Bliss organized a reading-room in connection with our Mission, advertised it among the seamen, secured from the church a small volunteer committee to visit with him on Sunday mornings some one

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ese ships and hold a song service there, preaching to the sailors in their bunks, that often he could not see a single ember of his congregation. By personal sits he enlisted a corps of volunteers ady to teach if called upon in any one our three Sunday schools, so that roughout my pastorate we had an or-nized waiting list of pledged Sunday-hool teachers. We arranged for what ight be called a confirmation class, hich met weekly for six weeks before a ay communion; this class he taught, d to it he invited with characteristic eadth and sympathy, not merely those ho wished to unite with the Church, but l who wished to be Christians and all ho wished that they did wish to be hristians. He did most of the pastoral lling, and his winsome personality per-ded the whole church. At the occa-onal ecclesiastical gatherings held at the urch and in the social gatherings of e church, frequently and systematically ld, he was always present and always a cial leader. His open-mindedness and s catholic sympathies made him ap-oachable to all sorts and conditions of lk, his scholarship enabled him to meet ceptics effectively on their own ground, s strength of faith imparted strength to eluctant doubters, and these qualities mbined with his uncombative courage ade him decisive without dogmatism d tolerant without indifference.

In 1894 Howard Bliss left Plymouth Church to take pastoral charge of a Congregational church in Montclair, New Jersey, where his experience in building a new church edifice for the growing congregation prepared him for the larger work which lay before him. And here this personal estimate of Howard Bliss must end; for when he left America in 1902 to succeed his father as President of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirût my intimate fellowship with him came to an end.

We continued to correspond, but both of us were too busy to make that correspondence continuous, and during part of the time the war made interchange of letters impossible. I still watched his work with admiration, though I saw it only from afar.

What I saw dimly, Howard Bliss, in his last official report, has described graphically. From the beginning to the end of the war the College was surrounded by bitter and unscrupulous enemies. The high Turkish officials were eager for the downfall of the College. The Germans were even more bitter, and malicious mob rule was not an improbability. Starvation and disease were widespread. Medicines and hospital supplies were obtained with difficulty.

Consular officials were withdrawn. The Government was arbitrary and Government restrictions were more and more harassing. Considerations of personal safety and ease strongly counseled closing the College till the storms were passed.

But considerations of personal safety and ease never counted with Howard Bliss. He remained at his post or left it only when the safety and well-being of the College called for his services elsewhere; and at the end of the war came home to take part in an endeavor to raise a fund to cover debts incurred by the College during the war and to provide for its present and future needs. The spirit with which during these critical years Howard Bliss's work was carried on is revealed by the confession of faith published in the May issue of the "Atlantic Monthly," which, with characteristic self-effacement, he describes as the faith of "The New Missionary."

What was the cost in vital energy to keep alive the College at Beirût "with its thousand students of many races (Syrian, Turk, Tartar, Persian, Indian, Egyptian), and of many religions (Moslem, Druze, Jewish, Behai, and all the Christian sects)," pursuing their studies in an unprotected oasis of peace planted in the heart of a passionate race war, imagination cannot conceive. Not even his splendid constitution could survive the strain. His consecration to his work was crowned by his death, happily in his native country, with most of his family about him. Never more triumphant than in his last hours was his large and liberal faith.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

SENATOR JOHNSON'S CALIFORNIA VICTORY

A SUPPORTER'S VIEW

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

CALIFORNIA has declared by the great majority of 150,000 votes, which may reach 160,000, for the legates committed to the support of nator Johnson for the Republican mination for President over those edged to the candidacy of Hoover.

It was the most hotly contested primary California since the Direct Primary aw went into effect. Few State elections ave exceeded it in the vigorous nature the campaign. It was a campaign hich witnessed some surprising changes. ormer supporters of Senator Johnson ere for the first time opponents, and rmer opponents for the first time sup-rters.

It certainly looked strange to see the mes of Mr. W. H. Crocker, the well-own San Francisco banker and mem-r of the Republican National Commit-e, and Mr. M. H. De Young, editor of e San Francisco "Chronicle," among e list of Johnson delegates. They had ught him and he had fought them in e two gubernatorial campaigns. It was sired, however, to have all elements of the party represented on the delegation, and to that end the gentlemen named and others who had opposed the Senator were included in the list of delegates. The questions which they had fought over related to what are now accomplished facts in the government and political life of California.

Generally speaking, the newspapers of the State which have heretofore supported the Senator continued their support. The notable exceptions were the San Francisco "Bulletin" and the Los Angeles "Express," which both supported Mr. Hoover. The loss of these papers was more than made good by the accession of the San Francisco "Chronicle," the Oakland "Tribune," and the Los Angeles "Herald."

The Johnson and Hoover organizations maintained commodious State headquarters at San Francisco with a large corps of workers, and headquarters in most if not all the fifty-seven counties. A great deal of literature was circulated, exactly as if a Presidential election campaign were on instead of a primary. During the last two weeks of the campaign many meetings were held north and south, with the regular campaign accompaniments, except brass bands.

If such strenuous primary campaigns are to continue, there is likely to be an increasing demand for a Presidential term of six years—perhaps eight.

There were a number of elements of weakness which entered into the candidacy of Mr. Hoover and adversely affected his campaign. It was felt by many voters that the intensive, aggressive campaign decided upon in California was a move to eliminate Senator Johnson, while if Mr. Hoover himself was defeated he would not consider that he had been eliminated.

A great many voters also believed that, while they admired Mr. Hoover's great war work and recognized his wonderful ability along certain lines, his years of work and residence abroad as a mining engineer, under conditions and environment which do not obtain in the United States, ending finally in his work as Food Administrator with absolutely autocratic power,

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did not furnish him with the right kind of preparation and experience for the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of the United States.

Finally, there was an unwillingness to support a candidate as a citizen of California who had not lived more than a few months in the State since his graduation from Stanford University twenty-five years ago. This constituted an absentee or non-resident citizenship, owing to his work abroad, in no way discreditable to Mr. Hoover, but which prevented him from coming into normal, every-day relationship with the business, social, and political life of the people of California.

A very general criticism of Mr. Hoover among voters adversely affecting his campaign was his attitude on the League of Nations.

It goes without saying that ordinarily a primary contest against Senator Johnson for the election of delegates to the convention of a great party to nominate a candidate for President in behalf of a non-resident candidate would have been regarded as a huge joke and impossible. Mr. Hoover was the strongest possible candidate who could have been pitted against Senator Johnson.

A real campaign was made possible for Mr. Hoover under such circumstances because he is one of the heroes of the war. On the food front, where it was imperative that the line should hold at all times equally with the fighting front, Mr. Hoover was as conspicuous as was General Pershing on his front.

Although Mr. Hoover has a very narrow circle of acquaintances in California, every man, woman, and child in the State had a feeling of acquaintance, in a way, with the Food Administrator. He did not need a personal introduction to the voters of the State, such as any other non-resident citizen would have required, for he had been present, as it were, at every meal, every day, in every household in the State and in the land.

Mr. Hoover's candidacy was backed by a strong and efficient organization. Ralph E. Merritt, State Food Administrator during the war and Controller of the University of California, was the head of the organization. He severed his connection with the University when he took up the work. Although lacking in political experience, he was the man best fitted to organize the campaign. It was the boast, especially in the south, that the organization was strong, efficient, and loyal.

Whatever Mr. Hoover's elements of weakness and strength, he lost the California primary election primarily because he was contesting for delegates in a clear-cut fight with Senator Johnson. Notwithstanding the weak elements of his candidacy as voiced by various types of voters, he would probably have won against any one else. No other man than Senator Johnson would have defeated a candidate with Mr. Hoover's world-wide reputation and possessing such an asset as his great food-saving and food-feeding war record.

There was a strong and efficient Johnson organization north and south, and for the first time since he entered political life a campaign was conducted without the inspiration and stimulus of his personal presence and participation. What Johnson's majority would have been if he had been able to make one of his whirlwind campaigns is a matter of speculation.

The majority given Senator Johnson is the best possible testimony to the hold he continues to have upon the confidence and trust of the California electorate, not exceeded in intelligence and independence by that of any other State. It is likewise an emphatic and indigna denial of the falsehood circulated in t East that he was not loyal to Hughes 1916, whereas but for Governor Johnso who made more speeches for the Repu lican candidate for President in th campaign than any other speaker in t country, Mr. Hughes would have be defeated by a larger majority. No m who had accomplished the defeat Hughes in California could have receiv such a majority over Herbert Hoov when a candidate for nomination for t same high office.

It is also a declaration that the vote do not regard Senator Johnson as ult radical. The great body of California do not believe that he is either provinci or parochial.

In all the great movements of our N tional life, indeed in all history, it h been the warm-blooded men with settl convictions rather than the cold-blood with mere opinions who have been t leaders to accomplish things. To have burning heart controlled by great prin ples and ruled by convictions does n make a man irrational or lacking in t saving virtue of common sense.

Californians who know Senator Joh son well realize that his character is compounded that, with all his strong a virile qualities, great common sense and rational mentality control his conclusio upon which action is based. His mind not like a high-power engine running wi without a governor. He possesses blanket prescription for a universal cu all of the ills of society. But the things believes in are real convictions, and possesses the kind of a vision witho which, according to a certain wise man old who was something of a progressi the people perish. EDGAR WILLIAMS.

San Francisco, May 7, 1920.

CAMPAIGN TALK IN THE WEST

STAFF CORRESPONDENCE BY GREGORY MASON

"WELL, I guess we are in for another year of chaos," said a big man in a leather armchair.

"You think Wilson is as bad as that, do you?" asked the little fat man with the long cigar.

"Oh, I don't mean that Wilson, or Lodge, or Borah, or any one man is responsible for the chaos we have been getting and are going to get for a year yet," the first replied; "it's the system that is wrong—the whole system. As sure as you get a President from one party and a Congress from the other you are getting no government at all. You are getting that 'house divided against itself' which Lincoln told us to beware of."

This fragment of a conversation which I overheard in a San Francisco club shortly before the California primaries is typical of the sort of talk I heard recently in clubs, smoking cars, restaurants, hotel lobbies, and other gathering-places of men and women in every State I visited in a trip across the country. Newspapers and party managers convey the impression of great public interest in the primary elections and in Presidential possibilities. I found, however, that from New York to California there is a general indifference to the candidates and the issues involved in the primaries. "No man who is big enough to wake enthusiasm in me has yet appeared as a Presidential candidate," a traveling salesman said to the writer in Nebraska.

It is not that Americans have lost all sense of civic responsibility. The fact is that no candidate has yet appeared who has gripped the people's imagination, who has appealed to the half-subconscious demand all through this country for a man who will go deeper than party catchwords and who will at least try for reform in fundamentals. Thinking men and women of all parties are disgusted and disheartened by the spectacle America has made among the nations for the past eighteen months. While Europe h gone about the beginnings of reco struction, we have stood apart, unable make up our minds. In England a France, Italy and Japan, if an administ tion has lost the support of the people gets out of power. At any rate, it alwa has the means of ascertaining whether not it has popular support. Europe b lieves that almost any action is preferal to inaction, but Americans, the most co servative people in the world, are st content to live under a form of gove ment so imperfect that it frequen happens that our legislative and exec tive branches become deadlocked. our governmental system is now arrang it is the easiest thing in the world for t United States to become "a house divid against itself."

No one is questioning the value of t American Constitution. One may qu tion, however, whether the men w framed that document ever intended it

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e as inflexible as we have permitted it
› become. Worship of the Constitution
as become a fetish. It is largely because
f this that the efforts of our fathers
› secure their famous system of "checks
ıd balances" have resulted in our being
ıecked and balanced to a standstill to-day.

I have not put the foregoing in quota-
on marks, but I have heard substantially
ıat very sentiment expressed by Ameri-
ıns all over this country. This question
f how to make American Government
machine which will function more effi-
ently is getting much more attention
om the people than most politicians
:alize. I have heard it discussed by city
lubs and by informal meetings of labor-
ıs. I have heard it suggested that in
›me way we ought to model our Govern-
ıent after the French and British sys-
›ms, under which an administration is
›rced to get out of power as soon as it
as lost popular confidence. I have heard
, suggested also that the term of Con-
ıessmen should be made co-equal with
ıe term of the President, so that there
'ould be a fair probability of getting a
overnment of which the executive and
'gislative branches were in sympathy
'ith each other.

It is mainly because the people realize
ıe importance of such deeper questions
› these that their attitude toward the
reliminary skirmishes of the Presidential
ımpaign up to date has been generally
› attitude of indifference. The light vote
ıst at most of the State primaries is evi-
ence of this indifference.

Moreover, there is a general lack of
›nfidence in the primary system as or-
ıanized at present. With primary laws
ırying in different States, with some
tates having no primaries, and with few
tates having such a law as invites the
ıtrance of all prominent candidates and
ıereby secures a really fair test, it is not
ırprising that few farmers care to leave
ıe fields on a sunny day to vote.

As this article goes to press, a corre-
›ondent of the New York "Times" in
regon, commenting on the lack of inter-
.t in the approaching primary in that
tate, says: "One good reason for this is
ıe fact that neither the political leaders
›r the people as a whole, when they discuss
ıe forthcoming primary at all, express the
›lief that it will have any material effect
› what happens in Chicago."

No; at present State primaries have lit-
› more importance than informal straw
›tes. Indeed, an extensive and carefully
›nducted straw vote, such as the ballot of
even million voters that is being taken by
ıe "Literary Digest," affords a much
›tter indication of what the people really
ant than most State primaries. For
stance, take the case of the State of
ew Jersey: As the "Digest" says, that
›per's "incomplete figures of 8,649 for
Wood as against 5,612 for Johnson give
fair indication of the primaries' result
the State of New Jersey as favoring
ıese two candidates, but the return of
357 for Hoover, as shown in the New
'rsey column of the ["Digest's"] table,
ıdoubtedly indicates a sentiment which could not find expression through regular channels."

In Nebraska the names of Lowden and Hoover and Harding, three of the principal candidates, were not on the Republican ballot. In California the names of only Johnson and Hoover were on the ballot. Indiana had four candidates on the ballot, but Indiana was an exception, and even in that State the name of one important candidate was left off the ballot, namely, Hoover.

In the far West, of all the Republican candidates Johnson is arousing the most enthusiasm. The Hooverites come second in point of ardor. Not a few Republicans prefer General Wood as their first choice and a great many named Wood as their second choice, but I found no Western supporters of either Wood, Lowden, or Harding who had any difficulty in keeping their political enthusiasm within the bounds of propriety. No doubt this phenomenon is partly due to the fact that both Johnson and Hoover are Westerners. That is not the whole story, however. The men and women who are for Hoover largely belong to the independent class of voters. That is to say, they are supporting the former Food Controller as a result of deliberate decision often made at the sacrifice of natural political sympathy. The ardor of the Johnson supporters springs from other causes. It is largely a feeling of revolt or of dissatisfaction with existing conditions. A Wyoming rancher whom I met on the train said to me: "All General Wood represents is a grouch." He meant that not a little support for the General comes from men and women who feel that he was unjustly treated during the war by the Wilson Administration and who seek to express their resentment at that treatment by supporting Wood for President. Misleading this phraseology is, of course, but it would be perhaps not far from the truth to say that all Johnson represents is a number of grouches. Sinn Feiners, pro-Germans, anti-Japanese, and anti-English elements give the former Governor much of his support. I do not believe that the solid American element all over California is preponderantly for Johnson. With no alternative to voting for Johnson except to vote for Hoover or not to vote at all, many California Republicans who resent Hoover's independence of strict party lines supported the Senator. But these are men who would much rather have voted for one of the other Republican Presidential possibilities. Your Californian is nobody's fool. A steady inflation of the Johnson ego and personal ambitions during recent years has not pass unnoticed. Johnson's action in building up a great personal political machine in California has cost him the support of many fellow-Californians who believed in his early efforts to purify politics and who supported him then with the enthusiasm of Crusaders. I think a good many men and women in Johnson's State feel like a California Republican who writes as follows:

"We have come to the conclusion that 'the East' (by which, of course, we out here mean everything east of California) has just now gotten the same opinion of Senator Hiram Johnson that California had when Johnson was a different sort of man, and we are not willing to let the error pass unchallenged. . . . The changed attitude toward him in California has occurred because of the *way* he has gone after the Presidency. It has confirmed the suspicion that began to be felt here during his last gubernatorial term—that he was becoming more and more supremely interested in Hiram W. Johnson and that individual's career. . . . California is by no means wholly pleased with its junior Senator's blanket mortgage claim to all the credit for its progressive legislation, and with his use of that claim in his present campaign. . . . It has not been made overproud by the record of the man who fought the Peace Treaty and League of Nations at every stage and in every form, and now, in Milwaukee, in Chicago, and in the pro-German sections of other States, has gained his 'victories' by the votes of Germans, I. W. W.'s, Sinn Fein Irish, and all the other anti-Ally forces that hate the Treaty. . . . Neither is California solidly behind its Senator who has spent a vast amount of his time away from Washington pushing his own campaign and letting George run the Government."

In short, the vote for Johnson in the California primaries was misleading. Much of Johnson's support there is extremely tentative. It is not that the voters love Johnson more, but that they love Hoover less.

With all the indifference toward the candidates now in the limelight, there is among the masses of Western voters, as probably among the masses of Eastern voters, a great deal of uneasiness. This uneasiness may take an expression which will surprise more than one confident politician before the election is over. But people have been indifferent thus far because the campaign thus far has not touched fundamentals, and because there is no faith in the efficacy of the present primary system. A reorganization which would establish a uniform fair and free primary election to be held in every State in the Union on the same day would be supported by most voters.

Finally, I believe that most voters are ready to welcome a fundamental change in the framework of American Government which would prevent any one office-holder from wielding the powers of an autocrat unless backed by the approval of the majority of the people, and which would provide a means for learning at any given time what public opinion really is. The great mass of voters would be glad of a reform which would prevent a recurrence of the shameful spectacle this Nation has presented to the world for nearly eighteen months; a spectacle of a Government divided against itself—legislative and executive branches in deadlock—at a time of world crisis.

En route from Cleveland to New York,
May 5, 1920.

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THE SOLDIER VOTE

WHAT KIND OF PRESIDENTIAL POLICIES DOES THE A. E. F. VETERAN WANT?

BY STUART N. LAKE

"A man who is good enough to shed his blood for his country is good enough to be given a square deal afterward. More than that no man is entitled to, and less than that no man shall have."
—Theodore Roosevelt, in a Speech at Springfield, Illinois, July 4, 1903.

WHAT sort of men must candidates be to enlist the support of the "soldier vote," which, by the way, it is estimated will line up approximately ten million ballots, now that mothers, sisters, wives, and sweethearts have the franchise in most States?

What is the "soldier vote," anyway?

Few of our professional politicians saw service in uniform during the war, and of the few the majority campaigned in swivel-chairs. So neither the few nor their stay-at-home brethren have any conception of just what is going to happen the first Tuesday after the first Monday in next November.

Ten million votes controlled by a bond of brotherhood pledged in army slum and navy beans going to the polls in a Presidential year, and not an Old Line Politician in the country who can swear to deliver one of them!

First let it be understood that the term "soldier vote" is used for the purposes of this article in the same sense in which it is accepted in our best political circles. To the Old Line Politician, "soldier vote" means the collective ballots of all men who wore the uniforms of our Army, Navy, or Marine Corps during the World War, and to him, likewise, doughboys, gobs, and leathernecks will all look alike at the polls. I want to write in terms that the O. L. P.'s will understand.

Perhaps it would be best for all concerned if I begin by stating briefly what qualifications I possess as a tipster on the possibilities of the soldier vote.

For the last year and a half I have been a patient in various and sundry United States hospitals in both France and this country; for that matter, I am writing this article in one of these institutions. Since Armistice Day, 1918, the service man has been looking forward to his trip to the polls in 1920 with unwonted avidity. The thousands of wounded men who have passed through Government hospitals in the last eighteen months have offered an excellent representation of our united services, and in the hospitals have found plenty of time for study, thought, and conversation. A surprisingly large portion of this time has been devoted to our National affairs. It has been my privilege to talk politics with hundreds of service men and Government employees, men from all strata of civil life met, for the most part, on ground made common by the uniform. I have collected several note-books full of ideas and opinions expressed by these men, and it is upon the contents of these note-books that the statements here set forth are based.

There will undoubtedly be ex-service men to differ with what I write; there will be numerous political wiseacres to scoff at what suggestions I may offer; and there will also be readers who will wonder how I reach the conclusions drawn. To these I can only say that before I joined the Army I drew good pay as a reporter for a well-known newspaper, and that in collecting this material and offering it for perusal I have tried to follow the teachings that made drawing that pay possible.

The fundamental facts are these:

1. The young American who saw service with his Uncle Sam, if he accomplished nothing else while in that service, learned to think for himself.

2. The young American in service learned to appraise men for their true worth as men. The bluffer, the four-flusher, and the charlatan he grouped under the apt head of "handshakers," and he learned to spot them almost at the moment of meeting; by the same token the ex-service man can come pretty close to picking out a natural-born, four-square leader who will play fair with him, almost as far away as he can see him.

3. The ex-service man, as an ex-service man, is not particularly interested in politics as politics, but he is interested heart and soul in the welfare of the country for which he fought; incidentally, it is his present intention to exercise his franchise in behalf of that welfare to the best of his knowledge and belief.

If the political boss will only take these facts into consideration when he writes his political slates and while he is trying to foist his candidates on what he, apparently, has hitherto regarded as a helpless public, he can avoid a considerable waste of his own money and other people's time. But, on the other hand, if the O. L. P. refuses to change the rules under which he partakes in the game of "politics as she is played," he is liable to wake up some fine morning next fall to wonder what hit him.

The millennium is still some distance away, but it appears safe to say that the finish of the political orator who talks about two hours—and nothing else—is pleasingly close to hand. There was a time well within the memory of our youngest voters when almost any eagle-beaked spellbinder could step out onto a platform, transfix an audience with a collective glance from his hawklike eyes, and, with alternate wavings of custom-grown hair and the Stars and Stripes, stuff a ballot-box full of votes for Old King Coke as President of the United States by the compelling for of the sonorous spoutings of his silv tongue. Those good old days have "do gone by!"

It is going to take real people to g by with political speeches this year. I average American gatherings next fa at just about the time the trained for lock gets nicely synchronized with t hawk-eyed glances and the quiverings the eaglebeak, some roughneck ex-servi man is liable to bust right into the mi dle of a silver-tongued flight by bawlin in his best hard-boiled voice:

"Say, guy, where were you in 1918?

And the answer will have to be back up by more than mere oratory to g very far with the majority of the hearer

By this it must not be inferred that t soldier vote is going to demand soldi candidates. Other qualifications bei equal, the men who were in uniform w quite naturally support a man who s diered with them in preference to o who did not. But the mere fact that th wore uniforms is not going to elect ma men to office.

What that hard-boiled query will c for as a satisfactory answer is proof the candidate's record as one hundred p cent American before, during, and sin the war, with amplified proof that duri the war he was, as the soldier would p it, "doing his damnedest—and th some" to help win it.

The straightforward man who h something to say and the courage to s it, whose message carries the weight certain sincere convictions, and who character gives evidence that he is a m of action—that is the man who can ral the soldier vote to his support, and no others are wanted.

The menace of the so-called "social u rest"—in other words, Bolshevism—p hibition, bonuses for ex-service men, u versal military training, just taxatio freedom of speech, and personal liber are the possible planks in political pl forms that seem to appeal to the soldi vote above most other issues. The at tude taken by the soldier on them all c be summed up in a few words:

Fair play for all who play fair.

First of all, the soldier vote is for l and order; the ex-service men ha learned the value of just laws justly forced, and order in governmental adm istration has become almost second nat to them. They will demand candida for public office who will, if elect enforce the laws of our country and ma it a safe place for self-respecting hum beings to live in. The professional agi

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tor and the parlor Bolsheviki can expect short shrift from the men who are to have the backing of the soldier vote.

Prohibition, as prohibition, is not a paramount issue to the majority of men interviewed for the purposes of this article. But—and it must figure as a considerable "but"—the way in which the Eighteenth Amendment was slipped into the statute-books bothers them considerably. If the majority of the people in the United States want prohibition, let them have it and enforce the laws regarding it, is the way most of the service men seem to feel about the matter; but first let us be sure that the *majority* desire the amendment. The soldier vote will support almost unanimously any candidate who can promise a comprehensive referendum on prohibition, and the soldier vote will abide by such a referendum's outcome.

On the question of bonuses the soldier vote is divided. Some men are for straight cash recognitions of their services to the country; others want to have land laws which will give the ex-service men preferment and aid in taking up homesteads; and still others would like to see in force some form of cheap endowment insurance which would guarantee some provision against old age. All of them demand that disabled men be adequately compensated for physical handicaps incurred in the service. The candidate who puts a bonus plank in his platform is, apparently, going to antagonize almost as many votes as he attracts if he does other than offer to put the whole matter up to a vote of ex-service men alone and promise to abide by the majority ruling.

While it would not be truthful to state that the soldier vote would be unanimous for an adequate system of universal military training, it is true that nearly all men who saw service are for some such measure as a Federal law. They themselves have paid dearly for the "million farmers springing to arms overnight" fallacy which has possessed this Nation, and, if they can help it, no kin nor descendants of theirs are going to be caught as they were. You may hear an ex-soldier threaten to shoot any of his offspring that ever starts anywhere left foot first, but the threat doesn't mean anything, for the present and prospective fathers can well recall a time when a working knowledge of "Squads east" on their own part would have greatly hastened the end of a war. None of these parents want to send their sons hunting for Old Man Trouble, but they know from experience the value of the ability to meet the gentleman a little more than half-way once he gets a good start in one's direction.

Just taxation means to the soldier, first of all, that our war bills be paid by those who stayed at home and accumulated wealth, and not by those who manned our front-line trenches or went down to the sea in our ships for wages of around $30 a month. They believe that all moneys accruing to the ex-service man from his war service should be tax free, and one of the sorest points with them is that not even the compensation received by a wounded man is exempted from taxation in certain States. In this matter they demand a radical change, just as they demand that those whom the war made wealthy bear the brunt of the expenses of that war, rather than those who fought it to a finish.

In speaking of "freedom of speech" the ex-service man means the right to criticise where he sees the need for criticism and the right to offer suggestions for changes where he thinks changes are needed, as long as such criticisms and suggestions are offered in accordance with the laws of the country—he will not have such criticisms and suggestions bottled up at the will of arbitrary executives.

Personal liberty, to the soldier vote, means the right of an individual to live peaceably under such laws as the majority of the country's citizens sees fit to place on the books and with no interference with his own affairs other than that authorized by those laws—just that, and nothing more.

And now we come to the point where, if this article is going to be at all comprehensive, we must begin to call names. Here are those I have heard mentioned by soldier voters as possible candidates for President:

Wilson for a third term; Hoover, McAdoo, Wood, Bryan, Pershing, Baker, Coolidge, Lowden, Allen, and Harding.

Seven of these possibilities, as far as the soldier vote appears to be concerned, can be disposed of in a few words. The mention of Bryan as a candidate incites nothing more dangerous than laughter on the part of ex-service men; and then, too, he apparently intends to make prohibition the paramount issue, with himself as prohibitor. McAdoo and Baker both bear the Wilson stamp, in the service man's eyes, and that finishes them. Coolidge and Allen the soldiers admire, but they class them with Lowden and Harding in the declaration that they know too little about them.

To start heated political discussion where any portion of the soldier vote is within hearing it is only necessary to mention the names of Wilson, Hoover, Pershing, or Wood as Presidential timber. To get the ensuing conversation away to a red-hot beginning group the four names in the same breath. In discussing them here it must be remembered that the opinions set forth are offered regardless of personal bias on the part of the writer and with faithful adherence to the contents of his note-book. To each name is given that which it brought forth from the majority of men to whom it was mentioned.

Wilson, as inferred above, could poll but few soldier votes. The reasons for this, as stated by the soldiers themselves, range from his trip to Paris to the accusation that he has an idea that America is a second Turkey and that he thinks he's a second Sultan. And, while it may seem strange, one thing that the soldiers hold against him now is his "too proud to fight" attitude of a few short years back.

"He went to Europe looking for king stuff," declared one sailor who served on board the George Washington. "Any man who wants to rule America wants to do it in a truly democratic manner, and Wilson is the most autocratic democrat I ever saw."

Hoover, many men fear, is a Wilson man, and that operates against him. Also they fear his possible extravagance in office, and when the story of his war-time accomplishments is offered the statements are met with the comment:

"Sure; but look at the money he blew doing it!"

Pershing, it must be confessed, is not a man who will suit the soldier vote. Few ex-service men want him in office. They admire his qualities as a soldier, but he is a professional one, and they fear Army methods in civil government to the exclusion of all else. One other thing that possible political slate writers should have called to their attention is that it is extremely doubtful whether Pershing could carry a single New England State if he should be nominated on *both* the Republican and Democratic tickets.

New England is the largest small town in the United States and worshiped the Twenty-sixth (Yankee) Division to a man. There was hardly a street in the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, and Connecticut that was not represented in the division, and not a man who served in the outfit and returned to tell about it has forgotten the treatment which Pershing accorded to their idolized division commander, Major-General Clarence R. Edwards. "Edwards's Boy Scouts," as Pershing is said to have called them, are now "Pershing Scouters."

Incidentally, most of the A. E. F. veterans sympathize with the Twenty-sixth.

General Leonard Wood is by far the most popular candidate among the ex-service men with whom I have talked. The men are drawn to Wood instinctively by the knowledge that he was a stanch friend and supporter of Theodore Roosevelt, whose memory the soldier vote reveres in a spirit that is nigh to being holy. Then, too, they know that Wood has had experience as an adminstrator of civil affairs; they believe that he is a judicious mixture of civilian and soldier, and, above all, that he is four-square. One other small item adds to Wood's popularity as a candidate: most soldiers believe that Wood received rather a raw deal from the Administration and the War Department during the recent war, and in that they seem to find a bond of fellowship.

In talking with the soldier vote one cannot ignore the almost unanimous accord on the thought expressed in the preamble of the Constitution of the American Legion. That states that the Legionaires have banded together for the following purpose:

> To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America;

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to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, State, and Nation; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom, and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

The Constitution also states that the American Legion intends to keep out of politics. It may do so, but as a loyal member of the Legion I must confess that I cannot see how. The Legion, as a National organization, may keep clear of the game, but, to my way of thinking, every local post in the country is going to be in it up to the ears before many weeks have gone by. Officially, the posts may not take part, but they will be there just the same.

"Policies—not politics," is the slogan of the Legion now. It looks to me as though it might be better, for the time being at least, for the ex-service man to try "Policies through politics!"

Twenty-five years ago a famous writer addressed an admonition to certain politicians of another country who were monkeying with the buzz-saw of the day. It does not seem out of place to quote his closing words, paraphrasing a bit to fit the present situation:

Build on the flanks of Etna where the sullen smoke-puffs float—
Or bathe in tropic waters where the lean fin dogs the boat—
Cock the gun that is not loaded, tease the rattlesnake that's coiled—
But oh, beware the Soldier, when the Soldier grows hard-boiled!

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF THE WORLD

BY ALEXANDER GREEN

The chief difficulty of the Covenant of the League of Nations as it stands is, in the opinion of The Outlook, that it is legislative rather than judicial. One thing that the United States might well have done if it had become a member of the League would be to improve and develop Article XIV, which provides for the erection of an international supreme court. Everything that may in other ways be done to codify international law and procedure and make it possible and practical to settle international difficulties should be encouraged. The following article is a serious and valuable contribution to the movement for the establishment of an International Arbitral Court, written by one who has long been an advocate of such a court and has made a special study of the subject.—THE EDITORS.

WITH the status of the League of Nations still unsettled and its fate largely imperiled by the inability of the United States Senate to agree on the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles, special attention is focused on the significance of the invitation which the Council of the League has extended to Mr. Root to become a member of the committee that is charged with the preparation of a constitution for the proposed Court of International Justice. For the courtesy of the Council is not merely an honor paid to an eminent jurist who richly deserves it; it is a fitting acknowledgment of the fact that, while for the time being absent from the deliberations of the Council, the United States has a vital and natural concern in the creation of the world tribunal that owes its origins to American inspiration.

The circumstances surrounding the convocation of this Constitutional Convention differ in many essentials from the causes that led to the previous Hague Conferences. From carefully localized national clashes, such as the Russo-Japanese War and the two Balkan conflicts, the world has experienced the most universal and disastrous of all racial conflagrations. As a result of the unexpected alignment of forces, balances of power between *ententes* and alliances came to a natural end, and the stupendous sacrifices endured by all participants brought into being the organization of the League of Nations, which on former occasions existed only as a pious wish in the minds of the international conferees. But, above all, the events of the last war have furnished definite proofs of the bankruptcy of those methods of international conciliation upon which traditional diplomacy was wont largely to rely. The offers of good offices, of mediation, of commissions of inquiry, and even of arbitration, have turned out to be so many signal fiascos in the general attempt to avert hostilities. And, to cap the climax, the one supposedly judicial agency, the so-called Permanent Court of 1899, failed to justify the confidence that was placed in it by the delegates to the First Hague Conference. In short, the present Convention is faced with the problem of providing for a curative as well as preventive instrument of international peace.

Moreover, the existence and authority of the League of Nations is inseparably bound up with the creation of such a new agency. To-day the European neutral nations are making no effort to conceal their pessimism over the rudimentary state of the League. Spain is inclined to look upon the League as the military alliance of five Great Powers. Norway's Cabinet has decided to participate only with the express hope that the statutes of the League will abolish war. But most significant among all is the resolution of the Dutch Parliament that Holland enter the League with the express purpose of speedily instituting a Permanent Court of International Justice. The constitutional fathers, therefore, who are convoked under Article XIV of the League Covenant, cannot fail to realize that the prompt establishment of an effective court during the birth throes of the League will exert a powerful force toward the dignity, prestige, and trustworthiness of the League itself.

It will be recalled that the First Hague Conference established the still existent Permanent Court, which is a fairly good embodiment of international distrust, but as a court is nothing short of an anomaly. As M. Léon Bourgeois, Chairman of the League Council, put it the other day, it "is not a court of justice, and is still less a permanent court." It is, in fact, not more than an unwieldy temporary panel of arbitrators. It was devised to be less a court with judges than a list from which the persons desired by the litigants could be selected for each particular case that they chose to submit. The function of these "judges" was not permitted to exceed advice and arbitration, nor were they intended to be either financially independent of the litigants or in their opinions uninfluenced by their home governments. Chief of all defects, the "Court" tended to defeat its own purpose by providing for the composition of this special tribunal at the very time when the parties might not be in a frame of mind to form such a tribunal.

The lack of a more effective tribunal at the beginning of the recent war, when the parties to the dispute actually lacked this frame of mind, was due to a curious example of international obstinacy. The proposal of the United States for a permanent court that, in Mr. Root's instructions to our delegates at the Second Hague Conference, would be "composed of judges, who are judicial officers and nothing else, who are paid adequate salaries, and who will devote their entire time to the trial and decision of international cases by judicial methods and under a sense of judicial responsibility," had the warm approval of Great Britain, France, and Germany. And, in fact, the advantages that could be derived from a court that was permanent in essence as well as in name, and, adhering to the principle of precedents, would insure judicial continuity by building up an international code of jurisprudence, were not lost on the rest of the delegations. However, with the incompetence and probable partiality of the older Court in mind, the smaller nations insisted on the right of each signatory Power to commission one judge to the proposed Court of Arbitral Justice. And, since such a concession would have resulted in the creation not of a compact judicial tribunal but of a cumbersome judicial assembly,

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A NOTABLE PAINTING AT THE INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION AT THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, PITTSBURGH

This picture, representing a group of Basque types, is by Valentin de Zubiaurre, a Spanish artist, who was awarded a gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco, in 1915. The present exhibition comprises 373 paintings, of which 198 are by American artists, with 83 from England and 53 from France, while others are from Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Spain, Norway, Russia, Belgium, Switzerland, and Canada

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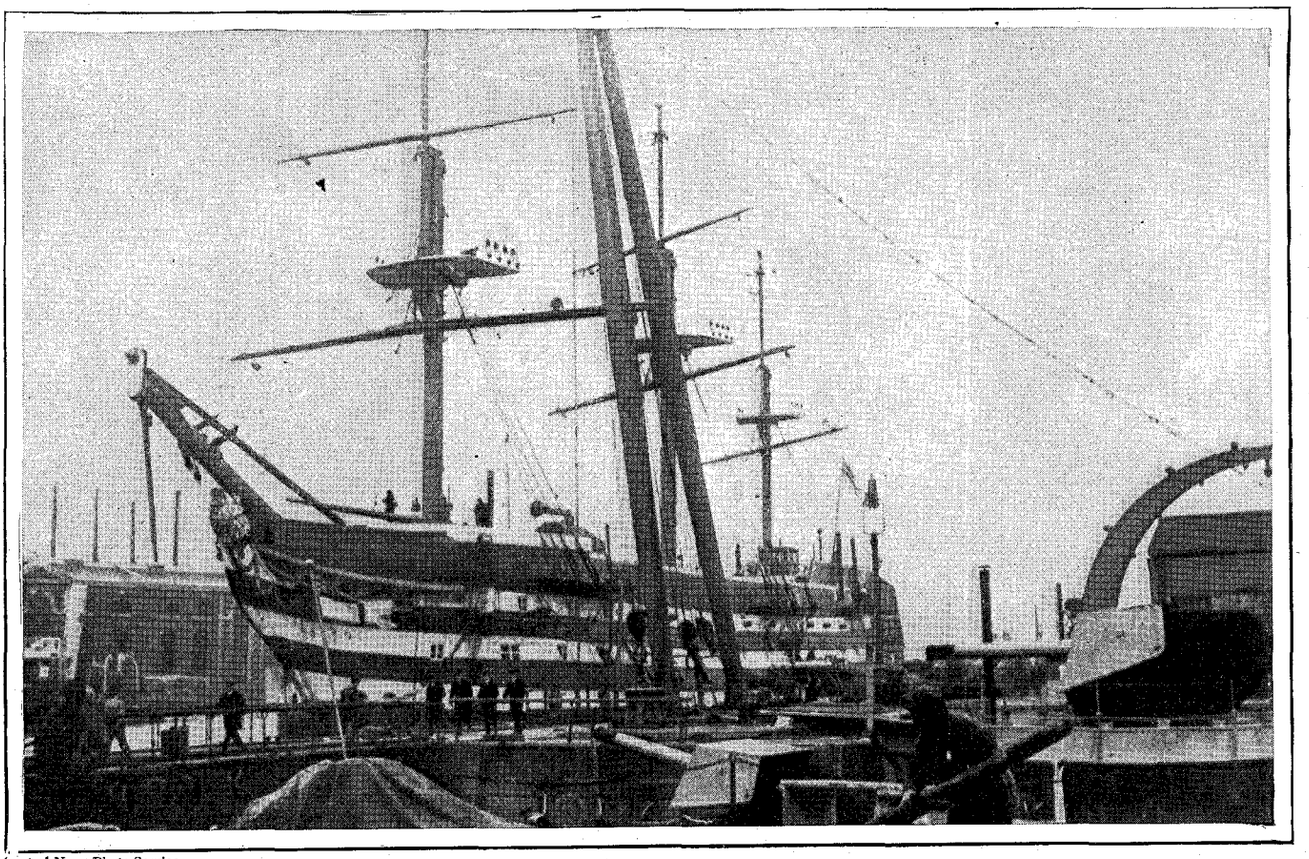
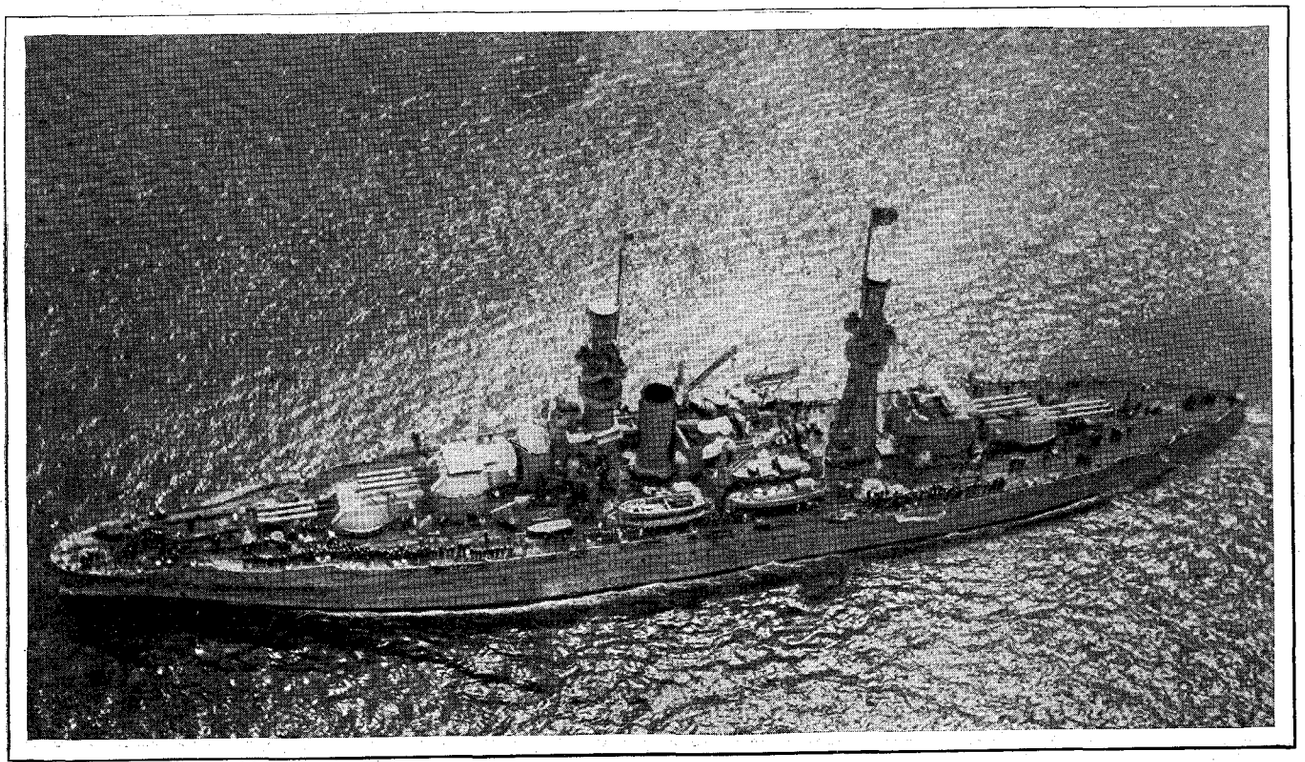


Central News Photo Service

A FAMOUS FLAGSHIP OF THE OLD DAYS—THE VICTORY, COMMANDED BY NELSON AT TRAFALGAR

The Victory is over a hundred years old. Nelson commanded her at Trafalgar, his last and greatest sea fight, in which he was killed. The Victory has left her moorings in Portsmouth Harbor only twice before in thirty-three years—once for repairs and once after a collision, when she was rammed by a vessel leaving the harbor. She is now to have a thorough overhauling



U. S. Navy Official, from Underwood & Underwood

A FLAGSHIP OF THE PRESENT DAY—THE PENNSYLVANIA, OF THE AMERICAN NAVY

The superdreadnought Pennsylvania, shown as she entered New York Harbor on the occasion of the recent assembling of the Atlantic fleet there, is a striking contrast to the Victory, pictured at the top of the page. The Victory had an armament of 100 guns, of small caliber; the Pennsylvania has twelve 14-inch turret guns, a single shell from any of which would completely destroy the old line-of-battle ship

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Paul Thompson

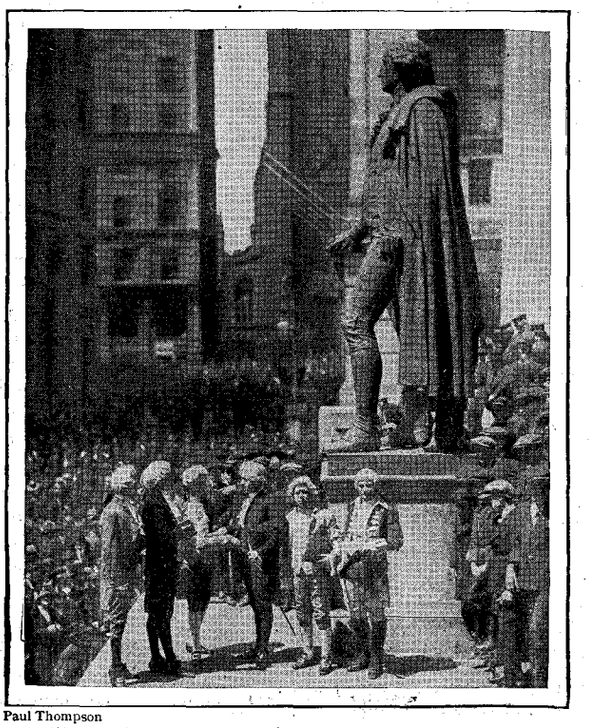
"SAVE THE CHILDREN"—AN ELOQUENT PLEA FOR HIGHER SALARIES FOR TEACHERS

The placard tells its own story. It is held up for our inspection by a little pupil of a New York City public school, but the lesson it conveys is one that applies to many localities throughout the country

(C) Keystone View Co.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, THE LANDING-PLACE OF THE PILGRIM FATHERS

The tercentenary anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, will be celebrated this year. The Rock, which is inclosed by a stone canopy, will no doubt be sought out by many thousand twentieth-century pilgrims on the anniversary day, December 21



Paul Thompson

CELEBRATING THE 131ST ANNIVERSARY OF WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION

Our first President was inaugurated on the spot pictured above, which is in front of the Sub-Treasury Building in New York City, on April 30, 1789. The characters in costume represented Washington and members of his Cabinet in a pageant celebrating the event

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the Conference accepted the principle but remitted the question of the creation of the Court to the channels of diplomacy, where it is still awaiting solution.

The problems and duties of the new Hague Conference will, it may be forecast, coincide to a large extent with those that were left in a suspended state by its forerunners. There will be, however, a number of additional issues to consider, and of those that duplicate former experiences the war has invested some with new emphasis and placed others at a different angle of interest. The time has not yet come when jealousy and suspicion are barred from international deliberations; but with the funded conscience of a war-weary world acting both as a spur to the performance of duties and as a guarantee to the fulfillment of obligations, the nations may prove to be more amenable to concessions and more prepared to set up adequate safeguards than they were on former occasions.

Thus in the matter of that important requisite, the *composition* of the judicial staff of the Court, the recalcitrant delegates may be persuaded to cease thinking in political terms concerning a judicial institution. Were it the question of an international parliament, the representative idea would be apropos. But, with political representation in a court of justice, judgments will tend to become political rather than judicial. International arbitration itself has suffered in the past from the hesitation of states to intrust their controversies to bodies of a political nature. A large-sized tribunal recruited on the basis of equal state representation will not remove the causes of such apprehension. On the other hand, as among other jurists ex-President Taft has pointed out, the possibility of impartial judgments increases with the creation of a selected tribunal like the Supreme Court of the United States, which renders decisions in matters arising between citizens of the different States without a shadow of suspicion as to its trustworthiness. It is to be hoped that at this time some means of apportionment will be devised that will defer to the smaller nations in their demand for moral equality, not only by means of such reasonable standards of selection as the principal languages and judicial systems of the world, but also by means of a satisfactory method of rotation in office that would dispel mutual suspicion.

With the problem of the *jurisdiction* of the Court a question of still larger bearing is presented, namely, the automatic and unquestioned resort to the Court for the adjudication of all controversies. Jurisconsults have computed that in theory four classes of controversies can be brought within the competence of international judicature. They are disputes in times of peace between sovereign states, disputes in times of war, disputes between individuals within the province of international law, and, lastly, disputes between individuals and sovereign foreign states. In other words, all classes of international problems short of the supreme touchstone of national honor, independence, and vital interests.

In the period of separate treaties that followed upon the disagreement of the Second Conference the strongly established doctrine of the sovereignty of states has several times come under attack. As affecting the policy of the United States, twice within the first year of the war President Wilson expressed himself in favor of unreserved treaties, no matter what disputes were involved, and a treaty along those lines was actually drawn up between this country and the late British Ambassador to the United States, then Sir Edward Grey, but failed of adoption by the Senate. The present Conference will now have to decide once for all if resort to the various forms of judicature is to be left *in statu quo* or if there should be no reservations under the authority of the League.

The principle itself of *obligatory resort* to some sort of tribunal was accepted as far back as the Conference of 1907, and was desired by the majority of nations. Its application was postponed because of the opposition of only a few to the inclusion of all classes of disputes. Let it be noted now that the Covenant of the League contemplates no compulsion on any score whatever. According to its Article XIV, "the Court shall be competent to hear and determine any dispute of an international character which the parties thereto submit to it."

In thus beholding the principle of voluntary submission of disputes once more reaffirmed, international lawyers have wondered if the association of nations has learned the outstanding lesson of the war. The dispute between Austria and Serbia was to all intents over a question of fact —Serbia's complicity in a murder. All the amicable and arbitral facilities of The Hague stood ready to compose the differences by means of an investigation. But as the leading members of the Triple Alliance were apparently bent on seizing the rare chance of fighting their way to world dominion, in the absence of an internationally binding convention the war broke out and demonstrated how, in the last analysis, voluntary resort may turn out to be a failure.

If this now classic instance of international impotence in the face of aggression has, it is claimed, taught nothing else, it should have brought home to the League the need for a new control at the source that will temper the discretionary powers of the aggressor. The issue narrows down to the question as to whether a sovereign state is to submit to an armed invasion or is to possess the right of claiming, when attacked or threatened by another state, that the dispute should be referred to a court of competent authority. Away back a year ago, before the Lodge reservations assumed such fateful proportions, Mr. Root made known that Article XIV seems to prefer public expediency to public right. The question of obligatory resort promises thus to become one of the unavoidable storm centers in the deliberations of the Conference.

It is not difficult to foresee at least one line of opposition to such a scheme of compulsion even on the part of the willing members of the League. Before sovereign bodies will undertake to submit to a court all their differences, and to submit them automatically, they must be satisfied not only with its impartiality but with its *power to enforce* its verdicts. There exists to-day no effective means of insuring compliance with the decision of a tribunal, any more than there is an international agency for compelling the maintenance of peace. German aggression in Belgium and, quite recently, the *impasse* in which the Powers find themselves with respect to the presence of d'Annunzio's modern band of *condottieri* in Fiume, the occupation of Lithuanian territory by forces of the Polish Republic, the Rumanians' invasion of Hungary and their forcible annexation of Bessarabia, are pointed to as so many examples of the weakness of international law without an adequate sanction. President Butler's very desirable "international mind" is still in the making. Public opinion, no matter how enlightened, has been found an insufficient safeguard in the presence of national instincts. Even President Wilson recognized the need of force in the maintenance of the new world system when he pledged the armies of America to the defense of Europe's territorial boundaries.

It is possible that the Conference will propose an organization of such forces as have developed out of the war for the maintenance of peace, international non-intercourse, and economic blockade against the state that violates agreements or refuses to submit its claims prior to hostilities. President Eliot and Mr. Theodore Marburg are among those stanch advocates of peace and arbitration who favor an *international police* as well. Interesting suggestions as to the make-up of this police run from a small but efficient constabulary to a federal standing force that should be overwhelmingly stronger than the military and naval forces of any member of the League. But great gain will already be made if these projects narrow down to only an offensive and defensive alliance of national armaments to be invoked when moral and economic suasions are of no avail. Thus far at least one country—Switzerland—has joined the League with the stipulation that she would not be asked to participate in any but economic blockades.

A far more important issue than the personnel, jurisdiction, and sanction of the Court is presented in the matter of its *competence*. For it involves the question as to whether the Permanent Court that is to come into being as the result of the war is to be arbitral or judicial in nature. There is a vital distinction between arbitration and judicial decision. The latter is authoritative, the former inseparable from the idea of compromise. Like industrial boards when compared to the United States Supreme Court, so the tribunal of arbitration issues conciliatory awards, while a judicial tribunal would

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make legal decisions. As between states, the instructions intrusted to Mr. Root on the occasion of the Second Hague Conference clearly pointed out that arbitration implies a settlement of differences by temporary mediators of the nation's own choice and on the basis of respect for law, while judicature provides for settlement by impartial and permanent justices through the application of definite principles of law.

Viewed in this light, the Court created by the Conference of 1899—which in its time was a remarkable advance and greatly facilitated recourse to arbitration—is palpably inadequate to the larger aspects of international discord, since its competence is limited to subjects of a non-legal character, matters of politics, policy, or preference. For questions of a legal character, such as the interpretation and application of conventions, already the Second Hague Conference felt that a genuine court made up of judges trained in the various systems of law was preferable to a tribunal of a semi-diplomatic type.

Experience has, in fact, demonstrated the urgency for an International Court of Justice as a necessary complement to the so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration. The inventive genius of diplomacy has been constantly at work since 1907 devising schemes looking toward the realization of such a bicameral Court. It is difficult to state what has been accomplished, as diplomatic notes are not ordinarily made known during negotiations, but the consummation of over one hundred and fifty treaties of arbitration in the past fifteen years, and the suggestion of the United States at the London Naval Conference of 1908 that the International Prize Court be invested with the jurisdiction and functions of a court of justice for such nations as may consent thereto, indicate that there has been no lack of activity in the discretion of the individual Powers. In addition, the Interparliamentary Union that was to meet at Stockholm in 1914 planned to devote a good part of its sessions to the composition and judicature of the proposed Court. Also an ingenious project for the Court made by Mr. Scott, with the United States Supreme Court as the prototype, met with the approval of the American Institute of International Law at its meeting in 1917. With the formation of the League of Nations further progress is bound now to be made in a manner more centralized.

A word of caution is made necessary in view of the lack of clearness in the provisions of the League Covenant for the Court of Justice. It is true that Article XIV of the Covenant aims at the actual establishment of such a Court. But, as Mr. Root has shown, recourse to it is planned to be voluntary. In addition, Article XIII expressly states that whenever a dispute arises which the "parties recognize to be suitable for submission to arbitration" they will submit it to a court "agreed upon by the parties." This can mean nothing but limited judicature, and judicature by selected arbitrators. A further weakening of the fabric is furnished in Article XV, which limits the functions of the Court to investigation, consideration, and the bringing of recommendations. If these provisions are not modified, the Covenant has made no effort to build up a code of international law, has abandoned the idea of judicial settlement, and has only reaffirmed the existence and functions of the entirely ineffective panel of mediators created by the mistrustful Conference of 1899. What is more, the powers even of this body are lessened by the concurrent arbitral powers conferred by the Covenant upon the Executive Council and upon the Assembly of the League of Nations.

If advisory arbitration is again to win the day over judicial action, the lessons of the war will not have brought the world even that fundamental preventive of hostilities, the right of a sovereign state, when threatened, to an inquiry before an international body. Article XXV of the Covenant seemingly even abrogates the arbitration treaties at present in force whereby the contracting Powers agree to the formula of Commissions of Inquiry which became such a great success in the wake of the British-American treaty of arbitration. M. Bourgeois, delegate to both Hague Conferences, author of the masterly "Société des Nations," and now chairman of the League's Executive Council, has expressed himself on several occasions in favor of both a permanent court of justice and a court to which recourse would be made obligatory. It is not a very improbable conjecture that the invitation which he has extended to Mr. Root has taken cognizance of the fact that the chief American delegate to the Second Hague Conference is an equally stanch believer in putting teeth into a system of arbitration provided for by the Hague Conventions.

ATONEMENT

BY ALINE KILMER

When a storm comes up at night and the wind is crying,
When the trees are groaning like masts of laboring ships,
I wake in fear and put out my hand to find you
With your name upon my lips.

No pain that the heart can hold is like to this one—
To call, forgetting, into aching space,
To reach out confident hands and find beside you
Only an empty place.

This should atone for the hours when I forget you:
Take, then, my offering, clean and sharp and sweet,
In a glory brighter than years of dull remembrance—
I lay it at your feet.

THE HYGIENE OF HAPPINESS

BY H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

IN these days when the gospel of the influence of the mind on the body is so earnestly preached—and a wholesome and true gospel it is—there has been perhaps inevitably a tendency to lose sight of the reciprocal influence exercised by the body over the mind. "Be happy and joyous and glad," we are assured, "and your chances of keeping well will be many times increased." This, undeniably, is the soundest of doctrines. But with it should always go the assurance, "If you take care to keep in good physical condition, you will find it much easier to be happy and joyous and glad." There is a hygiene of happiness as well as a philosophy of happiness.

And most assuredly many people who would seem to have ample reason for being happy are chronically unhappy simply because they forget or are ignorant of this important truth. Case after case flashes into my mind as I write. I recall particularly the case of one young man who, coming to New York from a small inland city, worked so hard and displayed such ability that he was rapidly promoted by the firm that employed him. Within three years he was earning an income much in excess of that enjoyed by most young men of his age.

But then—following a change in work, which brought to him greatly increased responsibility and a corresponding increase in pay—his behavior unaccountably altered. He became moody and taciturn; before he had been frank and genial. He no longer joked with fellow-employees. A frown was more often seen on his face than a smile. He was restless, irritable, discontented. To friends he admitted that he had lost all interest in his work, for

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what reason he could not say. But he did not feel really ill, as he informed the physician whom he eventually was persuaded to consult. Nor could the physician detect in him any signs of organic disease.

"Which means, I suppose," commented the young man, "that my trouble is entirely mental, and that I need some sort of treatment by suggestion. If you want to hypnotize me, go ahead. I know I've lost my grip, and I am ready for anything that will enable me to regain it."

"I do not believe there is any occasion for heroic treatment," said the physician as he smiled quizzically. "Certainly you do not need to be hypnotized. Tell me about your living habits. Do you exercise every day?"

"Why, no. I've been too busy trying to get on in the world. For a long time I have taken very little exercise."

"You do not even walk part way to and from your place of business?"

"I must confess, I do not. I have to get to work early, and I am usually late in starting for home."

"And what do you do in the evening?"

"Sometimes I go to the theater, but not very often. Occasionally I call on friends. But mostly I spend my evenings at home on business matters I haven't had time to clear up during the day."

"In other words," said the physician, "you are indoors nearly all the time, are active mentally, but inactive physically. I think I know now what is the matter with you. Your depression, your restlessness, your lessening interest in your work, probably all come from the same thing—air hunger and exercise hunger.

"The best medicine you can have is a month in the great outdoors. Drop business entirely, no matter how impossible you may think it to do this. Go away from the city to some country place. Live in the open. Tramp miles every day. After a month of that you will come back feeling more contented and able to enjoy your work again. And you can then work as hard as you please—provided that you take some exercise daily and let plenty of fresh air into your working and sleeping quarters. Your mind is unhappy now because your body is unhappy."

Six weeks later the young man paid another visit to his physician. He was no longer dejected and anxious-looking. His eyes sparkled. He was the picture of a truly happy man. For a month, he said, he had been in the country, leading a simple but vigorous life. He had gained in weight, gained in spirits, and gained in ability to plan, to concentrate, to execute. And, he added, he had learned a lesson he would never forget.

Of course I would not for a moment be understood as suggesting that some such mode of treatment would prove a specific for all cases of unhappiness. Such a suggestion would be absurd.

There are plenty of unhappy people whose unhappiness is wholly or mostly psychic in origin. A person who is thoroughly selfish is almost certain to be unhappy, and in order to escape from his or her unhappiness must acquire a new and better point of view, must contrive to substitute for the extreme self-interest a healthy altruism. Unhappiness is also pretty sure to be the lot of the man who has chosen his vocation unwisely, so that he is striving to do work beyond his capabilities or not in accord with his natural aptitudes. Here the obvious remedy is either to make a fresh start in life or to develop a resolute determination to be content with a life of mediocre achievement.

These and other psychic causes of unhappiness are indeed frequently operant. But the fact remains that many people who should be happy stand in the way of their happiness through paying inadequate heed to the normal requirements of the body. They act as though their thinking, willing, and feeling "ego" were something altogether detached from the physical organism in which it lives and moves and has its being. They seem to forget that for the development and expression of whatever ideas they entertain they are necessarily dependent on the functioning of that particular organ, the brain, which Bergson has happily defined as "the great central telephone exchange of the mind."

In order to function as it should, several things are indispensable to the brain. Chief among these is an uninterrupted circulation of blood rich in oxygen and free from poisonous substances. To insure an adequate supply of oxygen it is important that the air breathed in by the lungs should be as fresh as possible. Also it is important that the lungs be used as nature intended them to be used. Slow breathing and deep breathing should be the rule. To insure freedom of the blood from poisonous substances the organs of digestion and elimination need to be kept in good working order. Otherwise waste products from the food taken in by the stomach will get into the blood and poison it to some extent.

Exercise, daily physical exercise, is the best of all regulators of the digestive and eliminative organs. Through exercise, too, the blood is stimulated to efficient circulation, a tremendously important factor in maintaining both health and happiness. If taken in the open air, exercise has the additional advantage of not merely helping to strengthen the lungs, but of guaranteeing the fresh air needed by the blood for the healthy functioning of the brain.

Bearing in mind this relation of fresh air and exercise to brain functioning, and the relation of brain functioning to emotional states, we surely have a really illuminating light on the often-heard assertion that the mass of men were happier in the olden times than to-day.

Usually it is said that this is because life to-day is too strenuous and complex for the average man to find real happiness in it. But, clearly, we must also take into consideration the fact that life for the average man is more sedentary and indoors than used to be the case. The ever-increasing tendency is for men to herd together in cities, where space is at a premium, and consequently where air is likewise at a premium. This means that, unless special precautionary measures are taken, the average man of to-day is likely most of the time to be both exercise hungry and air hungry, with a resultant lowering of the sense of organic well-being (euphoria), which has much to do with determining the presence or absence of happiness.

To be sure, the great war—now in process of replacement by what all hope will prove a lasting peace—has changed living conditions for many men, and incidentally has strikingly borne out the views set forth above. By hundreds of thousands—nay, by millions—it has taken men from the cities and has compelled them to live in the open, leading an existence that is arduous, difficult, and on the battle-front fraught with the greatest dangers. Yet, as innumerable photographs from the front show, men thus circumstanced can still smile happily. Can it be questioned that, in part [at least, the explanation of the smiles on the faces of these soldiers is to be found in their outdoor life and in the process of physical upbuilding to which they were subjected while becoming soldiers? Their "euphoric index" has been markedly raised by their military training, and, in spite of the grim realities of war, they are happy because of the completeness of their feeling of organic well-being.

But one does not have to become a soldier in order to gain the euphoria of the well-conditioned soldier. Most people do not even have to break the habit of living in cities, though some can never be really happy—or really well—unless they remove from a city home to a country one. This is specially true of people who happen to belong to that somewhat numerous class afflicted with an inborn tendency to what Dr. Robert Hessler, of Indiana, has termed "coniosis," or dust infection. To such people the advice should always be, "Go away from the city and stay away." In a book, "Dusty Air and Ill-Health," that is not nearly so well known as it ought to be, Dr. Hessler makes very clear this phase of the hygiene of happiness. I am tempted to quote extensively, but have space for only one passage:

"The physician meets people often who are constantly moving about. They move from one house to another, from one street to another, and from one town to another, and perhaps from one State to another. In studying a number of these individuals I found that moving was often really a search for better health. To a number of these individuals I have been able to point out that the chief factor in their ill health was bad air conditions. . . . Occasionally one meets people who say, 'It is my occupation that is killing me.' . . . The physician may be able to point out to these the reason why—that many occupations are carried on in an 'indoor climate,' under artificial air conditions. We are just beginning to realize that it pays to have good air in factories.

"I have case histories of men who moved about and tried all sorts of occu-

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pations after leaving school. They tried this, and they tried that; at times they felt better, and then again worse. Yet it is the exceptional individual who has any idea that air conditions are at the bottom of it. Many a country boy on beginning city life has among his duties the sweeping of store or office. Having always been accustomed to good air, he may promptly react to bad air, air full of infection. He may try all sorts of occupations and finally drift back to the farm without ever fully realizing why he could not live with comfort in the city. . . . Cities of to-day have greatly improved over those of a hundred years ago, but much is still to be desired."

Nevertheless the majority of city dwellers are under no imperative need for removing to the country or the suburbs, except for an occasional vacation. All that they need to do in order to insure a sound organic basis for happiness is so to regulate their lives that *every day* they will get physical exercise, will get fresh air in their homes and work-places, and will get sufficient sleep. But this is precisely what the majority of city dwellers fail to do. They work hard and they play hard, yet all the while neglect to take into account that neither work nor play can be fully satisfying to the mind—or fully efficient—unless under hygienic conditions.

Next time you go downtown study the faces of the people you see in the streets and on the cars. You will be astonished, I warrant, to observe the large proportion who wear expressions of anxiety, worry, unhappiness. Their eyes lack luster, their features are tensely set, there are tell-tale wrinkles. Do not make the mistake of jumping to the conclusion that this is because they are burdened with business or family cares. Reflect that it may be because of habitual employment in badly ventilated buildings or rooms, perpetual pleasure-seeking in crowded theaters or ballance-halls or card-rooms where the air is none too fresh, persistent neglect to exercise their muscles, chronic keeping of late hours, or long-continued insistence on sleeping in bedrooms with unopened or insufficiently opened windows. And if aware that you yourself feel as worried and unhappy as these others look, ponder your own living habits. You may find—it is only too likely you will find—that your habits by no means contribute as they should towards creating the sense of organic well-being that means so much to happiness.

But suppose that your living habits are above criticism, and that you feel well enough physically, yet are forced to admit that you do not feel happy. It still is possible that your unhappiness is of organic rather than psychic origin. You may be in the situation, for example, of a certain middle-aged lady who consulted a physician, ostensibly to be treated for headaches, but most of all, as she confided to the physician, to be helped to regain lost peace of mind.

"I used to be happy," she said, "and I know of no reason I should not be happy now. But I feel restless, uneasy, miserable, most of the time. I wake feeling worried and anxious every morning, and I am worried and anxious all through the day."

Answering numerous questions, she added that she had suffered no bereavement, was in good circumstances financially, could complain of no frustrated ambitions—in short, was entirely free from psychic causes of unhappiness. Yet she was unhappy, continually unhappy. Her physical health, she stated, was good, barring the headaches for which she sought relief.

"Both your headaches and your unhappiness spring from the same source," the physician was finally able to tell her, after a prolonged examination. "I find evidence that you are suffering from eye-strain. You have reached an age when you ought to be wearing glasses. Go to an oculist, let him prescribe for you, and life is pretty sure to become rose-colored once more. Your present depressed state of mind is actually nothing but a reflex symptom from your tortured eyes."

Or possibly, without having the slightest suspicion of it, you are in a plight similar to that of a certain man of affairs, wealthy, fortunately married, seemingly exempt from any cause of unhappiness whatsoever, yet habitually so low-spirited that at last he went to a nerve specialist for advice and help.

"There seems to be a cloud hanging over me all the time, a cloud which I cannot shake off," is the way he stated his case. "I have tried taking frequent vacations. I have tried to amuse myself in various ways. But it is of no use. For no apparent reason I remain anxious and depressed. Recently I have begun to be troubled by loss of sleep. This frightens me, for I have read somewhere that insomnia is a sign of approaching mental collapse."

A long examination followed, mental and physical. At its close the neurologist said to the greatly worried business man:

"You seem to be in good enough condition, with one possible exception. Have you been to your dentist lately?"

"Not for more than a year. Perhaps I have been a little remiss in that respect. But my teeth have not troubled me. Naturally I have not thought that anything might be wrong with them."

"All the same, my advice is that you have them examined. And in order to make doubly sure have X-ray pictures taken of them. Let me know what the X-rays show."

What the X-rays showed was a hitherto unsuspected condition of dental disease, abscesses being revealed at the roots of several teeth. There had been no swelling or pain. Yet, as the neurologist explained when his patient reported the findings to him:

"Your dental abscesses must have been present for a long time. The pus from them has been getting into your system and slowly poisoning you. This is quite enough to account for your depressed, unhappy state of mind. When the abscesses have been cleared away, and your teeth overhauled generally, you will be a happy man again."

This man's condition was not an exceptional one. There are numerous people afflicted as he was, and unhappy because of dental diseases that are poisoning them subtly but none the less surely. For that matter, ordinary tooth decay, even when no toothache is experienced, is a prolific cause of unhappiness through unfavorably affecting a part of the organism—the digestive tract—which plays an all-important rôle in maintaining the nutrition of the brain.

When a man's teeth are decayed, they are necessarily laden with disease germs, the germs which cause the decay. These germs, coming into contact with whatever food is eaten, find their way to the stomach. Indigestion in some degree results, with some degree of blood impoverishment or poisoning, and a resultant interference with the functioning of the brain. The dentist consequently is a real architect of happiness, and for the sake of happiness as well as health periodical visits should be made to him.

Many other people are unhappy because, like the middle-aged woman with headaches, they are afflicted with unsuspected eye-strain. Eye-strain, be it emphasized, does not always manifest itself by unmistakable symptoms in the eyes themselves. Often its sole, or chief, indication is a nervous reaction that takes the form of an invincible tendency to gloom. Relieved by spectacles, the gloom may instantly disappear. This is something the unhappy should always take into account, particularly those who are unhappy without evident reason.

Finally, anything that interferes with the breathing, with the proper circulation of the blood, or with the normal kinesthesia (feelings of movement) of the body, may be a direct cause of unhappiness.

In children much unhappiness is caused by adenoid growths in the cavity back of the nose. A slight surgical operation and the child's disposition may change, as by a miracle, from morbid sullenness to joyousness. In adults unhappiness is not infrequently attributable to weak arches in the feet—caused, perhaps, by badly fitting shoes, themselves subtle makers of unhappiness. So, too, clothing of such tightness as to interfere with the circulation is a real factor in the production of unhappiness. The fashionable lady beset by gloomy thoughts may find it much to her advantage to adopt some sensible measures in dress reform.

Understand me well. As already said, I am not urging that through hygienic means mankind may be saved from all unhappiness. A man or woman may be in the pink of physical condition, yet be the unhappiest of mortals owing to discordant psychic circumstances. But I do contend—and the facts presented surely bear out the contention—that much unhappiness does have a physical origin, and that the man or woman who keeps physically up to par will be far better able to resist psychic causes of unhappiness than the physical weakling.

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THE BOOK TABLE: DEVOTED TO BOOKS AND THEIR MAKERS

THE INDUSTRIAL FEVER

BY LYMAN ABBOTT

IN "The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice" Professor Leacock describes the evils of the present industrial system and the reasons why Socialism is not a cure; in "Socialism and American Ideals" Professor W. S. Myers shows the inconsistency of the ideals of the Socialists with those of the fathers of the American Republic; in "Socialism vs. Civilization" Boris L. Brasol treats Bolshevism as a logical product of Socialism and describes the results of the system in Russia, basing his condemnation largely on the testimony of Bolsheviki; in "The Psychology of Bolshevism" John Spargo interprets the inner life of the Bolsheviki in an explanation of the forces which have produced it. With these four books[1] as a basis, borrowing their ideas and sometimes their words, I propose in this article to give the reader some idea of how the industrial problem of our time is viewed by certain representative teachers of modern social and ethical philosophy.

The orthodox political economy of the first half of the last century may be briefly described as based upon three assumptions:

Self-interest is the controlling motive of man in his industrial life.

The laborer wishes to sell his labor at the highest possible price; the capitalist wants to buy labor at the lowest possible price.

With an open market and free competition the natural law of supply and demand will inevitably fix the just price.

Therefore, said the orthodox economist, leave the capitalist and the laborer, acting under natural law, to make their bargain in an open market. If this is done, if every man is allowed to buy and sell goods, labor, and property as suits his own interest, the result of prices and wages will be just, or at least will tend to become just.

Thus three elements were mixed in the prescription which the orthodox economists were sure would secure social justice in the industrial world: Enlightened free competition, natural law, self-interest.

But, in fact, this prescription has not worked. Riches and poverty jostle one another upon our streets. Some feed well while others starve. Benevolence mitigates but can do nothing to cure the growing evil. For the majority of workers the interest in the work is gone. There is a vastly increased power of production, but it fails to satisfy the most elementary human wants of great masses. Peace no less than war is wasteful because of misdirected industrial energy. Not more than one adult worker in ten is employed on necessary things; the other nine perform superfluous services. It is true that under this system hours of labor have been decreased, wages of labor have increased, conditions of labor have improved. But these results are not due to enlightened self-interest or free competition or natural law. They are chiefly due to three causes: the organization of labor, which has been able by constant warfare to wrest from capitalists a larger proportion of the profits of industry; laws enacted by the community to cure the injustice produced by a conflict between two forms of organized enlightened self-interest; and a growing spirit of humanity in employers, who, inspired by the spirit of the Christian religion, are unwilling to be guided in their industrial relations wholly by self-interest.

Professor Leacock, who describes at considerable length and very effectively the failures of the old political economy to secure social justice and industrial peace, regards Socialism even in its best forms as

JOHN SPARGO

a preordained failure. It is, he says, a high and noble idea fitted for a community of saints; but it won't work. It proposes to abolish the competition between two forms of enlightened self-interest by abolishing the private ownership of the means of production. No enthusiastic advocate of Socialism could give in briefer compass a more attractive picture of the Socialist programme and its anticipated results:

> Let "the State" take over all the means of production—all the farms, the mines, the factories, the workshops, the ships, the railroads. Let it direct the workers towards their task in accordance with the needs of society. Let each labor for all in the measure of his strength and talent. Let each receive from all in the measure of his proper needs. No work is to be wasted. Nothing is to be done twice that need only be done once. All must work and none must be idle; but the amount of work needed under these conditions will be so small, the hours so short, and the effort so slight, that work itself will no longer be the grinding monotonous toil that we know to-day, but a congenial activity pleasant in itself.

But it will not work, because it leaves selfishness uncured. The industrial machine remains a machine, but it becomes a quasi-political machine; the boss continues to direct the industry, he is only transformed from an industrial to a political boss. All the complex organs by which the workers are supervised and shifted from trade to trade is done by bosses, but they are elected bosses. There is less industrial liberty under the rule of the Socialist state than under the rule of free competition. The spur to energy and activity is gone. The advancement of a bright and capable young man will depend, not upon what he does, but upon what the elected bosses are pleased to do with him; not upon the strength of his own hands, but upon the strength of the "pull" that he has with the bosses who run the part of the industry that he is in. Socialism assumes that selfishness is a product of a false industrial system; in fact, the false industrial system is a product of selfishness. We shall not get rid of the evil in man by curing the evils which men have imposed upon themselves. The reform of society and the reform of the individual must go on together. The abolition of social wrongs will not make saints of the wrong-doers.

Professor Myers thinks not only that Socialism will not work, but that it ought not to work. In an endeavor to destroy social injustice Socialism would destroy the liberty, and so the development, of the individual. It would substitute governmental judgment for individual judgment and subservience to a guardian state for personal ambition and initiative. It would deaden human energy, paralyze industry, and greatly reduce its products. And it would not promote the happiness which it promises, for "happiness, like religion, must have its impulse from within."

Mr. Brasol, while condemning the theories of Socialism as do Professors Leacock and Myers, carries the argument a step further by showing that it has not worked in Russia, where it is being tried on a large scale.

Bolshevism is not identical with Socialism, but it is a product of Socialism. It also proposes to abolish all private ownership of the means of production, and this it has attempted to do in Russia. The official announcement by the Bolshevist Government of the Bolshevist revolution defines the cause for which the people have been fighting: "Immediate proposal of a democratic peace, repeal of freehold land properties, workers' control over production, the establishment of a Soviet Government, . . . is guaranteed." The power to furnish this guarantee was secured by the forcible overthrow of a Provisional Government and the forcible dissolution of a Constitutional Assembly which was to have represented all classes in Russia, and the substitution therefor of a government from which all but the proletariat are absolutely excluded. The confiscation of private property began at once. Banks were robbed, churches were closed; private owners of property were exiled or killed; in many instances illiterate mobs burned down country houses, destroyed agricultural machinery, stole cattle, and murdered landowners who resisted the demands of the mob. These actions were not the incidental excesses of lawless groups. The Bolshevist Government passed a law that "the right to privately own land within the boundaries of the Russian Republic is hereby abolished forever;" and that "all land, mines, forests, and waters at present owned by and otherwise in the possession of individuals, associations, and institutions are confiscated without

[1] The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice. By Stephen Leacock. The John Lane Company, New York.

Socialism and American Ideals. By William Starr Myers, Ph.D. The Princeton University Press.

Socialism vs. Civilization. By Boris L. Brasol. Introduction by T. N. Carver. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

The Psychology of Bolshevism. By John Spargo. Harper & Brothers, New York.

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compensation for the loss incurred." Under this system factories ceased to manufacture, farms ceased to produce, railways ceased to be operated. Mr. Brasol quotes from Charles Edward Russell, "who is by no means to be suspected of prejudice against Socialism," data given by him as the result of a recent study on "Bolshevism and the United States," showing that in one year the number of available locomotives was reduced from 15,000 to 5,000, and the number of available freight cars from 521,000 to 227,000. Statements of famine and epidemic in Russian cities under Bolshevist administration are quoted by Mr. Brasol from despatches made by Trotsky in 1918.

The most effective passages in Mr. Brasol's indictment are those taken from the official organs or the avowed defenders of Bolshevism. Thus Lincoln Steffens reported concerning the Russian Revolution: "The effect is hunger, cold, misery, anguish, disease—death to millions; but worse than this was the confusion of mind among the well and the strong." The "Isvestia," the official newspaper of the Soviet Government in Russia, vigorously assailed the new bourgeoisie who have grown up under the Bolshevist Government:

> The old bourgeoisie robbed the people, but it spent part of its money for expensive fixtures and works of art. Its money went by indirect channels to the support of schools, hospitals, and museums. Apparently the old bourgeoisie was ashamed to keep everything for itself and so it gave back part. The new bourgeoisie stays out in the country by its lard-tub and sausages and cheeses. It thinks of nothing but its stomach. Comrades, beware of the new bourgeoisie.

Very tragic is the indictment pronounced by Nicholas Lopoushkin, formerly President of the Bolshevist Soviet of Workmen's Deputies at the city of Kirsanov; it was followed by his suicide. This indictment Mr. Brasol gives nearly in full; from it we extract the following sentences:

> No member of the Red Guard dares risk his life by returning to his native village, where his father would be the first to kill him. . . . Ruin and desolation follow in our train, the innocent blood of thousands cries out for vengeance against us. . . . But worst of all is the consciousness of failure, we, the would-be liberators of the world, who are execrated openly by the populace. . . . I feel tired and depressed. I know that the Red Terror was a mistake, and I have a terrible suspicion that our cause has been betrayed at the moment of its uttermost realization.

It is true that there is some reaction in Russia against Bolshevism and some modification of its despotic decrees. The Russian peasantry have a passionate desire for ownership of land; in consequence the nationalization of land and the control of all agricultural operations by a centralized government are apparently delayed, possibly abandoned. The Russian people are naturally a religious people, and there are localities where the closing of the church and the persecution of the priests have, at least for the time being, been discontinued. The Bolsheviki have discovered that the successful prosecution of industry necessary to save the life of the community is impossible without the employment of intelligent and experienced brain workers; as a result the Government is hiring, at large salaries, men from the bourgeoisie to render these necessary services to the community. Perhaps Russia will pass through an experience analogous to that through which France passed after the Red Terror. We may hope so; but if it does, the transition will only add to the demonstration that the substitution of the despotism of the proletariat for the despotism of capitalists is not the way to social justice or to social peace and welfare.

How is it, then, that Bolshevism has found any advocates or aroused any hopes of industrial progress in America? To this question John Spargo gives an answer in his interpretation of the character and the motives of the Bolsheviki.

Bolshevism is the madness of men goaded to desperation and despair by a profound sense of injustice. Every society is imperiled in which there resides a class steeped in misery and believing that even if there is nothing to be gained it is certain that nothing is to be lost by revolution. Mr. Spargo gives a fine dramatic interpretation of the appeal which can be and has been made to such a despairing class:

> You are hungry, but there is food; seize the food and possess it. You are in rags, but there is fine raiment in abundance; seize the raiment of the rich and wear it. You live in hovels like swine, but there are mansions and palaces; enter these and make them your homes. Drive away the idle rich who live upon you like leeches. Strip them naked. Take all they have, use what you can and destroy the rest. Ply the torch freely. Down with the rich idler.

This accounts for the Bolsheviki of the hovel; but how account for the Bolsheviki of the class-room and of the parlor? Mr. Spargo's answer to this question is the most striking and brilliant, and perhaps the most valuable, portion of his book. Some are so embittered by hatred of the injustice of the capitalist system that they lose their power to make rational distinctions; some suffer the same incapacity from their excessive emotionalism and are rushed to their passionate conclusions without either time or inclination for deliberation; some are caught up and carried along by the power of slogans, catch-words, and formulæ; some are mere adventurers rushing into agitation much as men rush to the last sensational play or preacher, or to the last sensation in the daily press; some find a kind of moral relief from the inanities of social life by taking part in and contributing their funds and their influence to an exciting propaganda; some are crass materialists curiously ignorant of moral principles, equally assured of the folly of previous reformers and of their own wisdom, and ready to say, "Come, let us remake mankind and the world according to our own patterns;" some are idealists who have never seriously studied the teachings of Jesus Christ, and are quite ready to apply to modern conditions the interpretation of his teaching which they have caught up without too much reflection from followers of such leaders as Tolstoy. No one of these classes is numerically very large, but they make up in enthusiasm what they lack in numbers, and their apparent, if not their real, power is increased by the tendency of the American press to exploit all that is unusual and abnormal.

In this article I have simply attempted to give to the reader a view of the industrial fever as it is interpreted by four sane students of the phenomenon, reaching without co-operation a common result: that there are grievous injustices in the industrial system known as capitalism, and that neither Socialism nor Bolshevism promises any true remedy for those injustices. I have only to add that I agree heartily with Professor Leacock that Socialism, like every other impassioned human effort, will flourish best under martyrdom, and will languish and perish in the dry sunlight of open discussion; and with Mr. Spargo that with the attainment of political democracy industrial autocracy was doomed, and that the Bourbons of industry who attempt to maintain the old orthodox economic theory, which nearly all students have now abandoned, are the unconscious allies of the industrial extremists. "The Bourbons of industry are the most powerful propagandists of Bolshevism."

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

Further Chronicles of Avonlea. By L. M. Montgomery. Illustrated. The Page Company, Boston.

This is the fifth of the Avonlea books. The first, "Anne of Green Gables," is in its three hundred and fiftieth thousand, the publishers tell us, and we believe that it is also a "movie" success. Miss Montgomery is here again entirely successful in finding amusing and agreeable young people of Avonlea for her story.

Hills of Han. By Samuel Merwin. The Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis.

A tale of an abortive insurrection in China—a sort of Boxer Rebellion that failed. The entanglement of an American missionary's daughter with a married man, the yielding of the missionary himself both to doubts of his faith and to personal passion, and the narrow-mindedness of a small missionary circle are queerly mingled with the danger of the little war. There is good fiction stuff here, but it is clumsily put together.

His Majesty's Well-Beloved. An Episode in the Life of Mr. Thomas Betterton as Told by His Friend John Honeywood. By Baroness Orczy. The George H. Doran Company, New York.

Better written, we think, than this author's "Scarlet Pimpernel" romances and equally stirring in plot.

MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

Modern Woodcuts and Lithographs. By British and French Artists. Commentary by Malcolm C. Salaman. "The Studio," Ltd., London.

This choice example of the special numbers of "The Studio" will be treasured by lovers of good printing and good illustration. The appeal is rather to the specialist than to the general reader, but any one who likes fine books will be glad to read and own the number.

BIOGRAPHY

From Friend to Friend. By Lady Ritchie. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Lady Ritchie, daughter of Thackeray and herself author of one or more acceptable novels, had many memories of literary circles and society and was a woman of charm and culture. This little volume is slight but pleasing. Probably Anne Thackeray (Lady Ritchie) will longest be remembered for the excellent Introductions she wrote for the Biographical Edition of her father's writings. In a way they form a Life of Thackeray without violating his injunction against a formal biography.

MISCELLANEOUS

Real Diary of the Worst Farmer (The). By Judge Henry A. Shute. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York.

The publishers neatly describe this new book by the author of "The Real Diary of a Real Boy" as "a consummate bit of barnyard fun." The lawyer-farmer has trouble with animals, tools, soils, and all the farm problems into which his belief that a farmer is born, and not made, plunges him.

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THIS WEEK'S OUTLOOK

A WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY[1]

BY J. MADISON GATHANY

SCARBOROUGH SCHOOL, SCARBOROUGH-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.

The Two Paths to Peace

IN its news report and in its editorial entitled "The Two Paths to Peace," both found elsewhere in this issue, The Outlook speaks of President Wilson's reply to the chairman of a Democratic county committee in Oregon. Does it seem to you that The Outlook is right in characterizing the President's reply as "this partisan appeal for partisan support"?

State briefly the substance of the answer that The Outlook wishes the Republican party and the country would make to President Wilson's challenge.

What, with reasons, is your opinion of the answer The Outlook wishes might be made? Do you understand the distinction between a Judicial League and a Diplomatic League that The Outlook has made? Is the difference important?

Would a policy of National isolation be both impracticable and dishonorable for the United States? If you think so, make clear just why, in your opinion, it would be impracticable and dishonorable.

If the Republican party in its National platform should advocate the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations, would you vote the Republican ticket next November?

Make clear the meaning of the following: *Diplomatists, compromises, Postal Union, common law, organic international fellowship, monstrous.*

In connection with the making of the Treaty and the powers and the duties of the President and the Senate you will find very valuable reading in "Our Chief Magistrate and His Powers," by W. H. Taft (Columbia University Press); "The Peace in the Making," by H. W. Harris (E. P. Dutton); "Constitutional Government in the United States," by Woodrow Wilson (Columbia University Press).

Exit Carranza

The Outlook speaks of the end of the régime of Venustiano Carranza. What were the circumstances leading to his election as President of Mexico? Give the outstanding facts of his six years of administration. Has he made a respectable record?

What kind of a man is Carranza? Has he been an enemy of the United States? The United States Government recognized him as the lawfully chosen ruler of Mexico. Should it now back him up with its moral and financial resources?

Do you think the United States should become responsible for the settlement of Mexico's difficulties? Does the Monroe Doctrine have any bearing on the answer to this question? Discuss both questions somewhat at length.

What, in general, do Mexicans think of Americans? What causes them to think of us as they do?

If the United States should find it necessary to intervene in Mexico, do you think that in the years to come the people of that country and foreign nations would bless us for it?

Suggest a constructive policy for future relations between the United States and Mexico.

What is the meaning of the following words: *Régime, nondescript, Aztecs, tenancy, provisional president, ephemeral.*

A book that will help considerably in answering a number of the questions asked in this study is entitled "Intervention in Mexico," by S. G. Inman (G. H. Doran Company).

The Vice-Presidency

One of the Republican candidates for the Presidency recently spoke of the office of the Vice-President in very contemptuous terms. Tell, with reasons, what you think of this.

What is the substance of Amendment XII of our Constitution? When was it adopted? Why?

What provisions, other than those mentioned in Amendment XII, as to the Vice-Presidency can be found in the Constitution? Through what experiences has our country passed which ought to have taught the different parties to be careful in making the nominations for the Vice-Presidency?

How many of our Vice-Presidents have become "accidental Presidents" and how many Vice-Presidents were later elected to the Presidency? What kind of Presidents did they make?

Can you think of any ways of increasing the dignity and power of the office of Vice-President? If so, would it be well to incorporate them into our Constitution by amendments?

The Outlook refers to the "solid South" and says that "there are very good historical reasons for this sectional Democracy in the South." Explain "solid South." What historical reasons does The Outlook refer to?

Do you own such valuable civics textbooks as "School Civics," by F. D. Boynton (Ginn & Co.), and "Community Civics," by R. O. Hughes (Allyn & Bacon)?

The Soldier Vote

Let us assume that Mr. Lake has reported with accuracy the opinions of our A. E. F. veterans generally as to the kind of Presidential policies they want. Tell what you think of their opinions.

How do you like the ideas of our soldier voters, as reported in this article, about the possible candidates for President?

Do the ex-soldiers whom you know hold opinions about the possible candidates for President similar to those reported by Mr. Lake?

Discuss whether the American Legion should keep out of politics. What good would it do for the Legion to stand for policies but not to stand for them through political parties?

Define: *Professional politician, gobs, political wiseacres, four-flusher, charlatan, foist, synchronize, fallacy, A. E. F., sonorous.*

[1] These questions and comments are designed not only for the use of current events classes and clubs, debating societies, teachers of history and English, and the like, but also for discussion in the home and for suggestion to any reader who desires to study current affairs as well as to read about them. —THE EDITORS.

To Readers of

The Outlook

The Outlook is anxious to secure for republication the most representative cartoons. We want the cartoons which appeal to our readers as vital expressions of popular movements and public opinion. Won't you help us in our effort to secure such cartoons by cutting out the strongest drawings of cartoonists in your local papers and pasting one of the attached coupons on the back of each clipping. Then send your selection to the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook.

The Outlook is equally anxious to secure unusual news photographs; photographs which cannot be secured from the commercial photographers. If you have any photographs of local objects or events which appeal to you as of more than local interest, we hope you, as a friend and reader of The Outlook, will send them along to the Photograph Editor of The Outlook. Fill out and attach a coupon to the back of each photograph you desire to submit.

As an experiment we propose publishing these photograph and cartoon coupons in successive issues of The Outlook for a period of some weeks. No cartoons or photographs will be considered which are sent to us otherwise than in accordance with this notice. We are forced to make this a rigid rule as only by this method can we assure to our readers and friends that their photographs will be properly cared for and their cartoons given attention in the order of their arrival. We will pay for such cartoons and photographs as we use in accordance with the agreements printed on the coupons.

THE EDITORS OF THE OUTLOOK.
381 Fourth Ave., New York City

To the Cartoon Editor of The Outlook:

The attached cartoon is clipped from the ..... of the following date..... If it is the first clipping of this cartoon to reach The Outlook and is considered worthy of republication, I will accept One Dollar as payment in full for my service in bringing this cartoon to the attention of The Outlook. I agree that if it does not meet the above conditions this cartoon will not be returned nor will its receipt be acknowledged.

Name.....

Address.....

To the Photograph Editor of The Outlook:

The attached photograph is the property of the undersigned and is submitted for publication in The Outlook. Postage is enclosed for its return if unavailable. It is my understanding that The Outlook agrees to pay $3 for this photograph if reproduced as a half-page cut, or smaller, and $5 if reproduced in larger size than a half page. Enclosed herewith is a brief account of the object or event depicted in the attached photograph, which The Outlook is at liberty to use as it sees fit. My name and address are as follows:

Name.....

Address.....

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THE NATION'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Believing that the advance of business is a subject of vital interest and importance, The Outlook will present under the above heading frequent discussions of subjects of industrial and commercial interest. This department will include paragraphs of timely interest and articles of educational value dealing with the industrial upbuilding of the Nation. Comment and suggestions are invited.

A NATION ON WHEELS

BY J. C. LONG

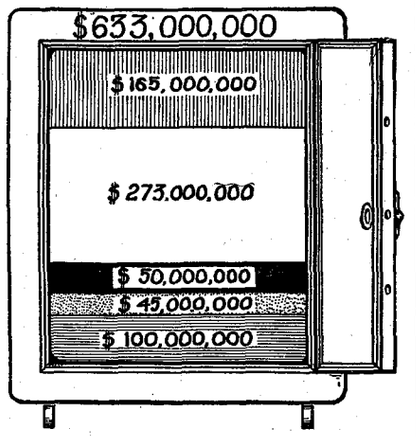
SOME benevolent providence or some rewarder of hard work visited seven and a half million families in the United States last year and said: "Here's a chance to meet the neighbors. Here's a ticket to the great outdoors, admitting yourself and family. Here's a matriculation card to the New National University."

Seven and a half million cars were registered in the United States in 1919, over a million more than in any preceding year, one car for every fourteen persons.

One person in every fourteen now gets a geography lesson which he couldn't obtain from books. One person in every fourteen has a knowledge of the roads, hills, and general topography of his neighborhood which would be an invaluable asset in time of National defense. One person in fourteen knows the green fields, gets out of the boundaries of his own township, crosses State lines, learns something of the implications and expansions of the word America.

Americans, in short, have entered upon

NATIONAL ROAD FUNDS FOR 1920



BROUGHT FORWARD FROM UNFINISHED WORK 1919

FUNDS AVAILABLE FROM STATE AND COUNTY TAXES AND FEDERAL AID

ONE-FIFTH STATE AND COUNTY BOND ISSUES NOT BEFORE AVAILABLE

ONE-THIRD OF THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF STATE AND COUNTY BOND ISSUES PREVIOUSLY AVAILABLE

AVAILABLE FROM NEW BOND ISSUES VOTED IN THE FALL OF 1919 AND SPRING OF 1920

—Figures from Bureau of Public Roads

Road progress and motor vehicle development are closely related. $633,000,000 will probably be spent on roads during the coming year. $1,200,000,000 for new road construction during the next two or three years has already been voted by Federal, State, and county authorities.

Courtesy of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce

The One Dear Spot

EACH home has one dear spot to which it seems attuned. Sometimes it is the fireplace in the living room. Often with us Americans it is the piano corner.

What is more full of the home spirit than a group of boys and girls singing around the piano? What picture lingers longer in the memory than that of a dim-lit room with mother playing softly?

Our affections gather and grow around the piano not only because of the music it gives us, but because it is sturdily built and perfectly finished and retains its strength and beauty from one generation to the next. Automobiles grow shabby. Furniture is banished to the garret. The good piano seems never to grow old, or rather it grows old gracefully like a beautiful woman.

The makers of the finest pianos, many of them, have been building pianos for generations. They have used the same materials sometimes for generations. It is thus that Murphy Varnish has been the chosen varnish with the makers of the finest pianos in the world.

So we make fine varnishes for every use where the best is desired and will help to make a perfect whole.

When you build your new home, ask the architect to specify Murphy Varnish. Why not have the finish as perfect as that of your piano? All the little details count, all the little touches of elegance and beauty and cheeriness, in making the real home.

Murphy Varnish Company

NEWARK CHICAGO

The Dougall Varnish Company, Limited, Montreal
Canadian Associate

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Not High Priced

Dealers tell us that many people infer Vacuum Cup Tires and "Ton Tested" Tubes are high priced, assuming that *quality* and *high prices* naturally go together.

To the contrary, they are very *moderately* priced, due to a perfected factory organization operating in a plant utilizing every modern improvement and practical labor saving device, and marketing under an independent zone selling system which makes possible *highest quality* at *economy prices.*

Compare Pennsylvania prices—*standardized net* and uniform throughout the United States—with those of ordinary makes.

Adjustment basis—per warranty tag attached to each casing:

Vacuum Cup Fabric Tires, 6,000 Miles
Vacuum Cup Cord Tires, 9,000 Miles
Channel Tread Cord Tires, 9,000 Miles

PENNSYLVANIA RUBBER COMPANY, Jeannette, Pa.

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"Know them by the Jet Black Tread!"

HELP WANTED!

Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results.

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Department of Classified Advertising
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

A NATION ON WHEELS

(Continued)

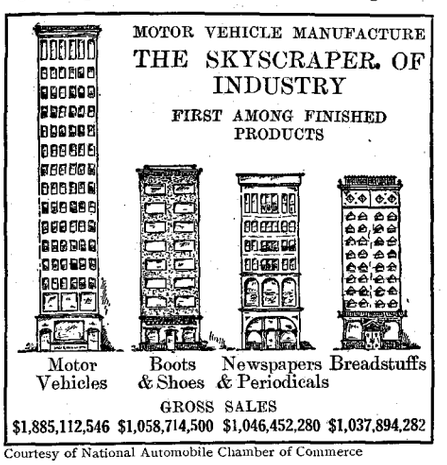
a third phase of empire-conquering. Initially, communication was by boat and on horseback. The forefathers realized the Nationalizing value of mutual understanding, and exercised special care in the development of post roads and post offices, without the zone system.

Pioneer days passed. Railways reached to the far corners of the country, brought San Francisco weeks nearer to New York, transported cotton to New England and canned beans to Mobile. Railways were considered essential by Abraham Lincoln, who urged their expansion even at a time of heavy National debt. They have been the basis for the free course of business and for the mobilization of troops in emergency.

All this has made National thinking easier in terms of business and in times of war; but the growth of automobile production has opened up the opportunities of travel and Nationalism as an every-day matter to the Henry Browns and the Tom Smiths. Formerly it was the millionaire who motored to the shore, but this is no longer solely a rich man's privilege. There are not fortunes in the country in the proportion of one to fourteen.

WITHIN REACH OF THE MASSES

The motorizing of the public has necessarily been in the direction of the masses. Increases in wages and comparative reduction in motor-vehicle costs have made it more easy for the farmer, the carpenter, and the mechanic to roll about on wheels than ever before. In 1903, when the average car price was $1,438, a union carpenter had to work sixteen months to earn that amount. In 1914 the cost of a motor vehicle had dropped to an average of $931, and the laborer needed to work but a little over nine months. To-day the average retail price of an automobile is $1,103, but the union carpenter's wage has advanced so that he need use his hammer and saw for only six and a half months in order to put himself in the motorized class.



Courtesy of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce

FARMERS GREATEST GAINERS

The social effect of this industrial development, however, is not seen so much in the lives of the skilled workers who have the motion pictures, public parks, and stimulation of city life, as on the farm.

Farm life has been reconstructed by the motor car. The family which lives within a thirty to thirty-five mile radius of Boston, New York, Chicago, or other major cities has at its command the advantages of metropolitan life.

This is not only theory; it is fact. One-

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third of the motor cars in the United States are owned by farmers. The greatest increases in registration during the past year were made in agricultural sections. North Carolina headed the list of States with a gain of fifty-one per cent. South Carolina had an increase of forty-three per cent. Iowa gained thirty per cent.

California has one car to every six persons, so has Iowa, so has Nebraska. Nor are the farmers contenting themselves with the cheapest models. There is a certain make of automobile which has achieved fame in song and story. It has the largest sale throughout the country as a whole, but, according to the researches of one of the largest farm publications, this car constitutes only forty per cent of the farm registration. Other authorities place its rating higher, but the farmers as a class are apparently purchasing more expensive models than their urban neighbors. One company which makes automobiles in the $3,000 class finds sixty per cent of its buyers in the agricultural sections.

This does not mean primarily that the farmer is more prosperous than ever before. It means that, of course. But it signifies especially that his social contacts are immeasurably increased. The day of the "hick" has passed. Joshua made the sun and the moon to stand still. Let those who scoff at miracles regard the modern Joshua which permits the truck gardener to get up two or three hours later on his marketing days and to be home from the city in time for dinner. The modern farmer does not need to spend the long hours on the cross-seat of a creaking wagon to and from the city. He can despatch his business in short order, and have his leisure as well as, or better than, the next man.

Professional persons have been quick to use motor power as a time-saver in their work. Doctors, especially those in rural sections, find the automobile indispensable. A country physician told the writer that a practice which formerly occupied all day and half the night, using a horse and buggy, could be handled through use of the automobile during the forenoon.

A large financing corporation for the purchase of automobiles by installment payments reports that six per cent of its clients are professional people. Of this group forty per cent are doctors, thirteen per cent teachers, 12.9 per cent engineers, ten per cent lawyers, nine per cent artists, and 4.2 per cent clergymen.

RESERVE TRANSIT POWER

The growth of the motor vehicle should bring an additional sense of security to the public, since the automobiles and trucks of the country are a reserve transit power in the event of a general railway strike. There are 750,000 trucks in America. There are 6,800,000 passenger vehicles. Consequently no one group of workers can paralyze the Nation, even though it can wreak damage for a time. The longer such a strike should continue, the more thoroughly could a reserve motor system be organized. The carrying power of 7,500,000 cars at five passengers a car is 37,500,000 passengers, or one-third the entire Nation.

One comfort in times when there are plenty of discomforts may be found in the fact that motor-vehicle production has been a record of rapid and steady growth over a period of more than twenty years. To-day the industry is first among finished products. It is nearly double the size of the

Show Men

The way to whiter teeth

All statements approved by high dental authorities

Women should test this new method of teeth cleaning. They usually decide the family tooth paste. Tooth protection depends largely on them.

There are new facts to consider. And every woman, for her sake and her family's sake, should prove them.

That film-coat

Most tooth troubles are now traced to film. To that viscous film which you feel with your tongue. Millions of teeth are dimmed and ruined by it.

Film clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. The ordinary tooth paste does not dissolve it, so the tooth brush leaves much of it.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. So despite the tooth brush, all these troubles have been constantly increasing.

Now we combat it

Dental science has for years sought a way to fight that film. Not on the surface only, but between the teeth.

That way has now been found. Able authorities have amply proved it. The method is now embodied in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. To millions it has brought a new era in teeth cleaning, and leading dentists everywhere are urging its daily use.

Ask for a ten-day tube

Everyone is welcome to a test of Pepsodent. Watch the results, read the reasons for them, then judge it for yourself.

Pepsodent is based on pepsin, the digestant of albumin. The film is albuminous matter. The object of Pepsodent is to dissolve it, then to day by day combat it.

A new discovery makes this method possible. Pepsin must be activated, and the usual agent is an acid harmful to the teeth. But science has found a harmless activating method, and active pepsin can be used to fight this film.

Pepsodent combines two other modern requisites. And these three great factors do what nothing else has done.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the viscous film. See how the teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

You will know then what is best for you and yours. Cut out the coupon now. This is too important to forget.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

390

10-Day Tube Free

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 487, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

.....

.....

Only one tube to a family

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IN 1866 W.L. DOUGLAS OPENED A RETAIL SHOE STORE IN GOLDEN CITY, COLO., IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ALFRED STUDLEY, AN OLD MASSACHUSETTS SHOE-MAKER

HERE HE LEARNED TO DESIGN, DRAFT AND FIT SHOES, GAINED ALSO VALUABLE RETAIL SHOE STORE EXPERIENCE, WHICH PROVED VERY HELPFUL LATER IN HIS BUSINESS CAREER

BEGAN MANUFACTURING JULY 6 1876

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W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$7.00 $8.00 $9.00 & $10.00 SHOES

BOYS' SHOES $4.50 $5.00 $5.50

W. L. Douglas shoes are sold in 107 of our own stores direct from factory to the wearer. All middlemen's profits are eliminated. W. L. Douglas $9.00 and $10.00 shoes are absolutely the best shoe values for the money in this country. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price stamped on the bottom guarantees the best shoes in style, comfort and service that can be produced for the price.

Stamping the price on every pair of shoes as a protection against high prices and unreasonable profits is only one example of the constant endeavor of W. L. Douglas to protect his customers. W. L. Douglas name on shoes is his pledge that they are the best in materials, workmanship and style possible to produce at the price. Into every pair go the results of sixty-seven years experience in making shoes, dating back to the time when W. L. Douglas was a lad of seven, pegging shoes.

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centers of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York.

W. L. Douglas shoes are for sale by over 9000 shoe dealers besides our own stores. If your local dealer cannot supply you, take *no other* make. Order direct from the factory. Send for booklet telling how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

CAUTION.—Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes. The name and price is plainly stamped on the sole. If it has been changed or mutilated, BEWARE OF FRAUD.

W. L. Douglas

President
W.L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
167 Spark Street,
BROCKTON, MASS.

"I vouch for John J. Leary, Jr., absolutely."
—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

TALKS WITH T. R.

From the Diaries of John J. Leary, Jr.

Here is a book that will stand out from the entire field of Roosevelt literature for its vividness, freshness and authenticity. Mr. Leary was one of the small group of newspaper men in whom Roosevelt had entire confidence, and with whom he would discuss with absolute frankness public men and events. To read this record of intimate conversations on many subjects is like talking with Roosevelt himself.

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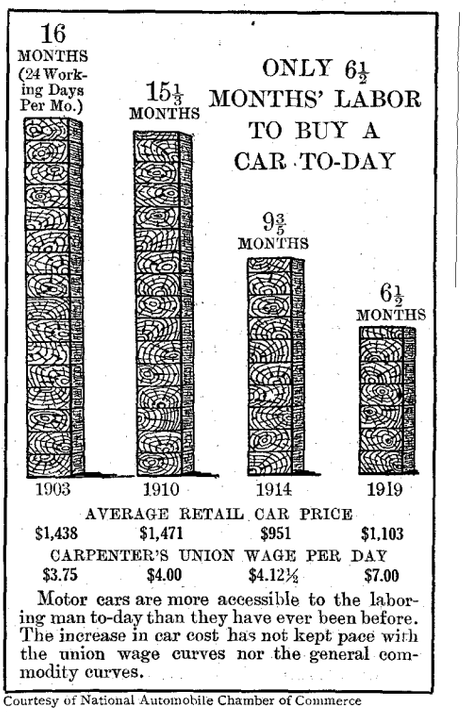
A NATION ON WHEELS

(Continued)

men's clothing business or the women's clothing business. It ranks ahead of boots and shoes, newspapers and periodicals, and breadstuffs. It is surpassed only by certain industries which produce raw and semi-finished goods as whole or part of their output.

The motor-car factories turned out nearly two million vehicles (1,974,016) in the past year. Of this number about 316,000 were motor trucks. The wholesale



Motor cars are more accessible to the laboring man to-day than they have ever been before. The increase in car cost has not kept pace with the union wage curves nor the general commodity curves.

Courtesy of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce

value of the 1919 business was $1,885,112,546, equal to one-third of the United States currency in circulation (as of September 1, 1919). Three hundred thousand hands, the equivalent of ten army divisions, are employed in turning out American automobiles. Early returns for 1920 indicate a larger pay-roll and greater production for the current year than at any time preceding.

In short, the availability of motor cars and their greater dissemination is bound to continue. The growth is not limited to the United States. Over 80,000 cars and trucks were exported during the past year. The field abroad is virgin, as there are hardly over a million and a quarter motor vehicles in use outside the United States.

WANT TARIFF REDUCTION

An indication of the faith of motor-car makers in the future buying power of the Nation and the value of American-made vehicles is seen in the fact that the car manufacturers have petitioned Washington for a reduction in the tariff on automobiles so as to secure reciprocity with foreign nations.

The motor-vehicle industry in America (which is over ninety per cent of the world's production) feels that it can stand on its own feet in world competition.

One car to every fourteen persons, a Nation on wheels! Whatever there may be in this country of social discontent or political differences, there is evidently a good deal of prosperity, greater opportunity for social contacts and travel and fuller leisure. There is some measure of fulfillment in the Land of Promise.

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HOSPITALITY

BY ANN COBB

Author of "Kentucky Mountain Rhymes" and Other Poems

Put your purse up, woman,—you'll never need hit here,—
Lees don't foller selling a mouthful of good cheer.

We'll not miss the chicken, nor yet the bite of cake.
(Sence my baby married, I throw out half I bake!)

"Hit don't cost you nothing," I was raised to say,
"Nothing but the promise to come again and stay!"

THE IMMIGRANT FROM MEXICO

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE OUTLOOK

Our correspondent, Mr. Esquivel, is one of the secretaries of the Mexican Frontier Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. He is a Mexican, engaged in educational work in El Paso, and gives part of his time to the international work of the Y. M. C. A. He says in a personal letter to us that he writes "from the standpoint of a Mexican citizen who is trying to promote a better understanding between two neighboring peoples along the border."—THE EDITORS.

Nearly twice as many Mexicans came to the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, as in any previous year since 1900, according to the figures received from the Immigration Office in Washington.

Their number reached 28,844, while during the preceding year it was 17,602. More than twenty per cent of the 141,132 immigrants coming into this country in 1919 were from Mexico.

Yet the official figures do not seem to convey the full meaning of the exodus from the southern Republic. Laborers are coming *en masse*. "We have employed about six thousand since the first of the present year," said a border labor agent in answer to one of our questions. Then to a laborer from among a crowd waiting to be sent to the Tennessee aluminum mines or to the Grand Central construction camps, "Where do you come from?" "The interior of Mexico." "How much were you earning?" "Fifty cents a day." "Did others come with you?" "Nearly every man in my town." The answer was more than we expected—whole villages emigrating as a result of economic unrest and of the uneven scale of wages.

Mexico is a new country and needs men. It is the only Latin-American republic which exports labor. The United States is a highly developed country; it offers the greatest inducements, and has become a mecca for laborers, in spite of the literacy test, financial requirements, and other restrictions. Furthermore, their number is likely to increase, for the return of the railways to private ownership will require much reconstruction work, while the high price of farm products will tend to increase the acreage under cultivation. Eighty per cent of the hard work in the Southwest is done by Mexican labor.

No, they are not all illiterates. Out of 15,785 over sixteen years of age in 1919 there were only 1,639 who could not read nor write. When you remember that 200,000 from among the 2,000,000 men in the first draft could neither read nor write the English language, the difference is not so great.

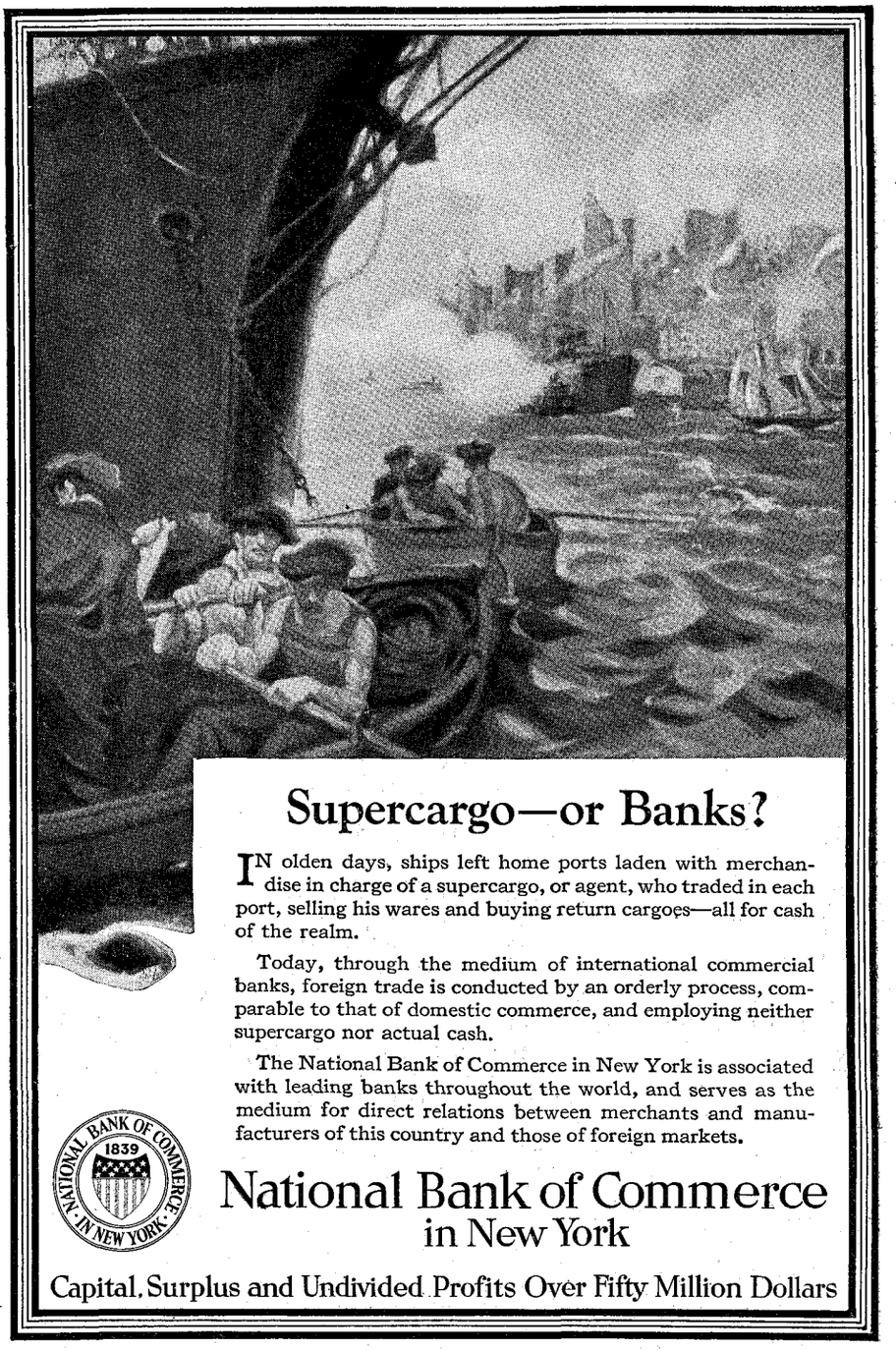
But they do need the touch of Christian influences of this country. They know only the rough aspect of national life—not the ideals. And if they are helping to increase the wealth of this country, they are entitled to something more than wages. We mean by this better housing conditions, educational opportunities, and health and recreational advantages. For, after all, no real prosperity can be accomplished at the expense of manhood.

Do they remain in this country long enough to justify a welfare effort among them? Out of those who returned to their own country last year 4,614 had lived in the United States for a period of from five to ten years, 1,278 from ten to fifteen years, 770 from fifteen to twenty years, and 578 had lived in this country for more than twenty years. But if they do return to Mexico, are they to carry back only a few coins in their pockets and no nobler sentiments in their hearts? Is the padrone the only type of citizenship that the laborers are to remember when they return home?

The Young Men's Christian Association has started work among Spanish-speaking people along the border. It has branches in El Paso, Smelter, Tucson, Metcalf, and Miami. Its efforts tend to increase the efficiency of the workmen; to avoid economic disturbances; and, above all, to promote a better understanding between Americans and Mexicans, through the interpretation of that which is good and worthy in the life of both peoples. Its outstanding need is Christian leadership, so the Y. M. C. A. is trying to secure the necessary funds for the building of a $100,000 educational center, after the type of Robert College in Constantinople. We know of no more worthy contribution towards the solution of the Mexican question.

SERVANDO I. ESQUIVEL.

Asociación Cristiana de Jóvenes,
El Paso, Texas,
April 15, 1920.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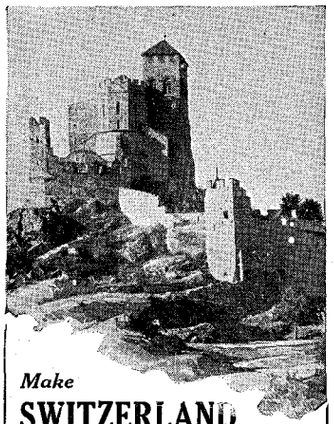

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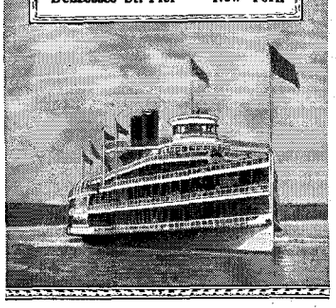

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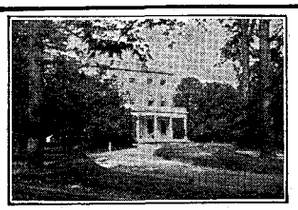

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DIETITIANS, superintendents, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East-Providence. Boston, Fridays, 11 to 1, 16 Jackson Hall, Trinity Court. Address Providence.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

TEACHERS WANTED.—Among our college calls are history ($3,500), economics ($3,500), accounting ($3,000), education ($3,500), philosophy ($3,250), industrial management ($5,000), employment management ($4,000). Many calls from colleges, public and private schools, at wide salary range. Ernest Olp, Steger Building, Chicago.

WANTED—Nursery governess, full charge of three children 5, 7, 8 years old. Prefer someone with love for out of door life. Live in country six months of year. Reply stating references, age, and salary desired, apply to Mrs. R. P. Bass, Peterboro, N. H.

PLACEMENT BUREAU for employer and employee: housekeepers, matrons, mother's helpers, governesses, secretaries, companions, attendants. 51 Trowbridge St., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Governess for two children 8 and 6 years for the summer, in Washington, Conn. Reply Mrs. R. H. Dana, 137 East 66th St., New York City.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

THE Edwards Teachers Bureau, Grand Cane, La., needs experienced teachers for remunerative positions. No position, no fee.

ESTERLY Agency wants teachers for California high schools, all subjects. Men, $1,800–$2,500; women, $1,500–$2,000. San Francisco.

TEACHERS WANTED—Men and women needed for attractive September openings, for all departments of high schools and colleges. Desirable salaries. Address The Interstate Teachers' Agency, Macheca Building, New Orleans, La.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

PHYSICAL training director wishes to spend vacation in the West as companion. References given. 8,398, Outlook.

REFINED young lady desires position as companion to lady or children during summer. Best references. 8,403, Outlook.

LADY seeks permanent position as homemaker for afflicted person, or to take place of mother in home where some help is kept. Musical, traveled, cultured, home loving. Best references. 8,392, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary. Young woman, willing to travel from June 15-September 20. Highest references. 8,405, Outlook.

WANTED, by young woman, position as mother's helper. Traveling no objection. Salary $20 weekly. References exchanged. 8,406, Outlook.

POSITION as housekeeper, either in institution or private family. Reference given and satisfaction guaranteed. Salary necessary, $85 monthly. Mrs. Alice Hopkirk, Eliza Lucas Hall, Charleston, S. C.

SOUTHERN girl, college graduate with three years' experience, desires position as companion or teacher to girls of high school age, beginning about June 15. Willing to travel. 8,376, Outlook.

COMPANION to lonely, quiet, or blind person, by graduate nurse with taste for literature, music, nature-study. Good salary. 8,377, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher wishes summer position as companion, secretary, or tutor. 8,380, Outlook.

CULTURED Southern widow desires position as social companion to lady or social companion-chaperon to young girl. References exchanged. 8,383, Outlook.

YOUNG woman desires position as nurse-companion or housekeeper for July, August. References. 8,381, Outlook.

POSITION as companion or governess by experienced teacher; used to travel. Good reader. References. 8,410, Outlook.

CAPABLE college graduate as companion, chaperon to lady, girl; or counselor girls' camp. Will travel. Best references. 8,409, Outlook.

REFINED Protestant widow, 40 years old, with executive ability, desires position as companion to lady in or near New York. Would travel. References exchanged. 8,408, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, American, speaking fluent French, would like invalid, companion to lady or governess to children going to Europe. Would give services in return for passage. Best references. 8,411, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate wishes position as companion or governess. Will travel. 8,298, Outlook.

CLERGYMAN'S daughter, highly trained, secretary or companion. Will travel. 8,301, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary. Educated young woman desires position for the summer. Available June 15. References exchanged. 8,359, Outlook.

ENGLISH lady desires summer engagement as companion, chaperon, or secretary. Good reader, pianist, accompanist for voice or violin. Accustomed to travel; can assume management of house if required. Highest references. 8,413, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

CAPABLE university graduate desires engagement for summer as instructress or secretary. Address Gretchen H. Lee, 1610-A Division St., Nashville, Tenn.

TWO French young ladies wish position as tutors, companions, or governesses older children for summer. Excellent education; full degrees. Highest social and professional references. 8,389, Outlook.

TEACHER, young man, 31, Episcopalian, nine years' experience, now teaching Episcopalian boarding school, wishes position as tutor, companion, during summer. Athletic coach. Highest references. 8,234, Outlook.

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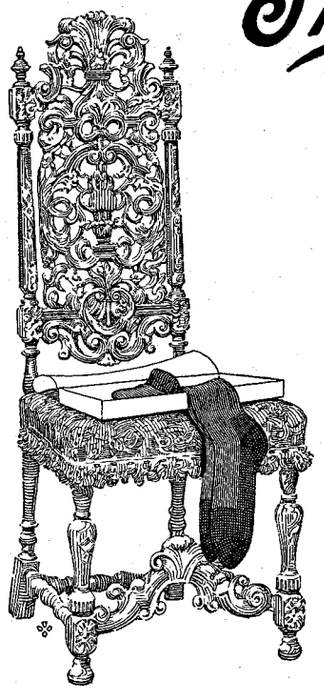

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SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Position as French nursery governess or tutor during summer. Vassar College graduate. Experienced in teaching French to children. Excellent references. Ruth Furness, 1615 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.

PRINCETON undergraduate desires position as tutor or companion to young boy or boys for summer months. Box 363, Princeton, N. J.

TEACHER desires position as governess or companion to children during summer months. 8,401, Outlook.

FRENCH lady, years' experience, wants summer position tutoring, coaching, traveling. Excellent references. 8,393, Outlook.

YOUNG woman teacher, experienced along all lines of grade work and some in high school, would like position for summer between June 1 and September, teaching in summer school or private family. 8,402, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

KINDERGARTNER desires position for summer. Experienced traveler and chaperon. 8,395, Outlook.

CULTURED young French woman, talented painter, desires position during summer as companion in refined family. Would give lessons in French and painting. 8,382, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED teacher, entering Harvard Law in September, desires position as tutor or companion for summer. References. 8,378, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED college teacher. Room and board for tuition in Spanish and French. M. T., 402 Main St., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.

KINDERGARTNER wishes part time work near good library. Can take charge of small children, assist mother, also do fine needlework. Small salary. 8,414, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

YALE-OXFORD GRADUATE, EXPERT TUTOR, EXCEPTIONALLY SUCCESSFUL, WIDELY TRAVELED, EXCELLENT REFERENCES. 8,407, Outlook.

CULTURED college man, experienced as tutor or companion. 8,412, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED grade teacher, wishing to travel, desires position as tutor or companion during summer months. 8,386, Outlook,

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Any articles of wearing apparel in presentable condition suitable for tall, stout gentlewoman, 67 years old, who has been impoverished by her unselfish efforts during the war. Height 5 feet 8½ inches, bust 42-44 inches. Further particulars can be obtained from Miss Lydia Field Emmet, 535 Park Ave., New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS

WOULD like to communicate with party living within fifty miles of New York who would board and care for in a private home lady 65 years old, an epileptic. Address, stating terms and location, 8,385, Outlook.

MEDICAL STUDENT and wife will take two boys eight to ten at summer cottage in Michigan from June till October. $20 per week each. Personal interview and best references required. 8,349, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women to take nurses' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval. Services free. References required. 309 West 99th St.

MULLER-Walle branch training class for teachers of lip-reading. Beginning July 1. Summer Schools, Chautauqua, N. Y.

WANTED — Defective persons to board. Address W, Pawling, N. Y.

BY THE WAY

American war slogans, according to an article in the New York "Evening Post," have been: In the Revolution, "No taxation without representation;" in the War of 1812, "Free trade and sailors' rights;" in the Mexican War, "Remember the Alamo;" in the Civil War, on the Union side, "On to Richmond," on the Confederate side, "On to Washington;" in the Spanish War, "Remember the Maine;" in the recent war, "Make the world safe for democracy." To these war cries may be added the near-war cry of 1843–6, "Fifty-four-forty or fight;" of 1798, "Millions for defense, not one cent for tribute;" and of 1873, "Free Cuba," after the Virginius affair.

The late Professor Garner tells in the "Century Magazine" about a novel way of exterminating vermin in Central Africa. This was simply to welcome into his house one of the hordes of ants that are always on the move in that country. "When the drivers came," he says, "they worked with the thoroughness of a vacuum cleaner. They swarmed up the walls and roof into every cranny, killing and eating any kind of vermin they found there. Then for a short time at least we would be absolutely free of house pests of every description. When, for any reason, we did not want to receive the house-cleaners, we had the native servants drive them back with torches."

P. T. Barnum's liberality toward the celebrities whom he introduced to the American people is well known. A recent book gives an instance of this attitude in his dealings with Jenny Lind, the Swedish singer. She had never sung to the immense audiences that Barnum confronted her with, and felt that he was perhaps getting the better of the bargain when audiences of eight thousand came to hear her while she expected to sing to three or four thousand. On intimating her dissatisfaction to Mr. Barnum he produced his contract with her. "Here is our contract," he said, and deliberately tore it into pieces. "Now, my dear madame," he said, "write out your own terms and I will sign them." The spirit of daring generosity thus evinced has helped to make Barnum's memory live as the prince of showmen.

The old maxim that anything a man finds "belongs to him as against all the world but the rightful owner" seems to be disregarded in a recent decision. A passenger on a train found a package; the owner had left the car; the finder refused the request of a trainman to turn the package over to him as a representative of the company; the finder was arrested, he sued the company for false arrest. He has lost the case after carrying it to the highest court in New York State. The package, after all this pother, we are informed, was found to contain a five-cent loaf of bread.

The following newspaper despatch from Lexington, Kentucky, is sufficiently amusing to be quoted verbatim:

"If you want a room for the Kentucky Derby, stop at the jail." This is the message

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from James H. Barr, head of the Jefferson County Prison at Louisville. The number of prisoners has been cut down by prohibition, and the jail no longer pays its running expenses. Rooms are scarce in Louisville for the coming horse racing season and Barr sees a way to pick up a few honest pennies for the county. The rate, he says, will be $1 a day, "and guests may be assured of ample protection."

The high cost of living has penetrated even to Central Africa, Lord Dewar reports after a recent visit there. He says that, among the natives, wives now cost eight cows instead of four! Of course this change in price has a favorable aspect, for the man who has a goodly supply of marriageable daughters is in clover.

Apropos of the above paragraph, it is amusing to note the point of view of a semi-civilized woman as to the price she brings from a prospective husband. This is tersely set forth in a recent book of pioneer reminiscences. A miner in the Southwest once fell in with a party of Indians, one of whom was a remarkably handsome girl. During a neighborly powwow with the group the miner innocently passed a compliment about the girl's good looks. Instantly the father asked how many ponies the admirer would give for her. The white man, taken aback, mentioned a small number. Never, he says, would he forget the fierce indignation and scorn of the young woman at what she considered a low offer. He was forced to raise the limit at once to placate her wrath, and later had much difficulty in compromising the matter without becoming a "squaw man." Sometimes a compliment is a dangerous thing.

The publishing house of Bailey Balliere in Madrid, according to "The Writer," is publishing complete novels, each printed on one large sheet of paper, folded once, about the size of a four-page newspaper. The type is arranged in book-size pages, so that by folding the sheet several times and cutting the pages the purchaser has an unbound book. The first novel thus published —"José," by A. Palacio Valdés—was sold for five centavos, or about one cent.

"Then you don't want her advertised as a diva?" the press agent asked, as reported in the Louisville "Courier-Journal." "No; make it a coloratura soprano, and let it go at that," replied the owner of the chain of vaudeville houses; "the last time I advertised a diva I had to refund considerable money to people who were expecting an aquatic exhibition."

From "Karikaturen," Christiania:

"Maria, servant girl, is about to leave her position. She winds up the parlor clock, but turns the key only once.

"Mistress—'You must wind round until you can wind no further, Maria. It's an eight-day clock.'

"Maria—'Not likely! I'm leaving here to-morrow and I'm certainly not going to do any of my successor's work!'"

From the "World," of London:

Manager—"Cut out all those old jokes and put in some older ones; the public likes a change occasionally."

From "Jugend," Munich:

Customer—"What? Two thousand marks for the frame? That is dearer than the picture."

Art Dealer—"Yes, but the frame was made by a trade-union workman and the picture was painted by a mere artist."

If Izaak Walton had only known 3-IN-ONE

how the joys of that joyous old angler would have multiplied—for, no matter how good fishing is, 3-in-One makes it better. Keeps bamboo and lance wood rods from weather wearing and steel rods from rusting. Oils the delicate mechanism of any reel just right. Prevents sticking, dragging, back-lashing. Wipe silk and linen lines when dry, with a cloth dampened in

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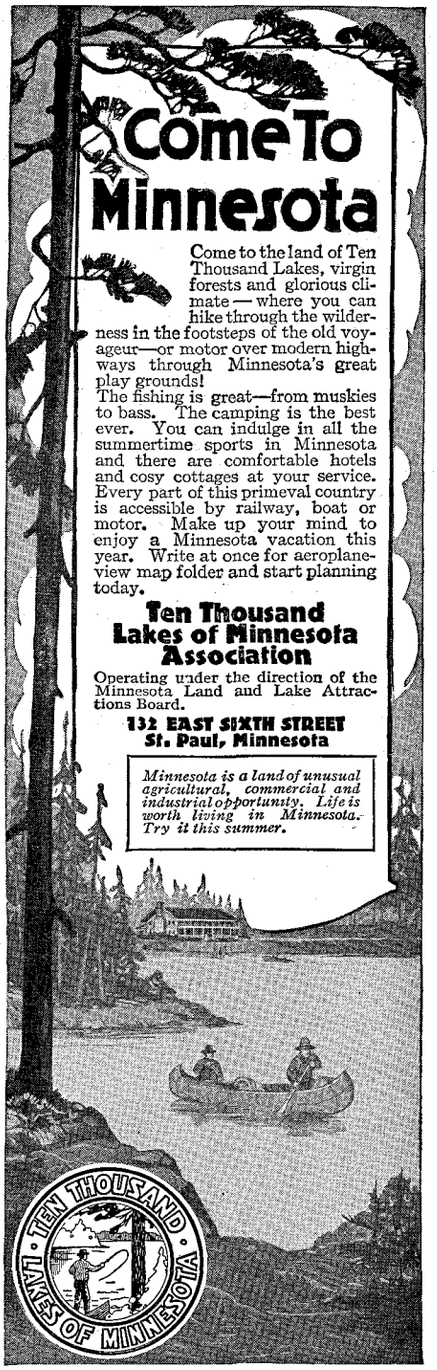
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TEN THOUSAND LAKES OF MINNESOTA

SONORA IN MADERO'S TIME

BY MARIAN R. T. LINES

The recent news in the press that "the troops of Sonora, Mexico, are marching upon Culiacan," recalls many vivid memories. Notwithstanding the tendency to consider warfare in Mexico as "just a bit of comic opera," its horrors and barbarisms are entirely too real and too many to be looked upon thus lightly, although there is always the touch of picturesqueness, the touch of romance, and frequently comedy.

So it was with Culiacan in the early summer of 1911, when, after several days of siege, the little capital of Sinaloa surrendered to the Maderistas.

From the fortified top of a high cathedral a pretty American girl, standing by the side of a gallant colonel, watched several thousand revolutionists as they approached and surrounded the town. Shortly before the firing started she scurried away to seek shelter out of range of the guns, but the colonel remained to fight, and he and his guard of picked sharpshooters did effective work in the days immediately following. Upon the promise that their lives would be spared the entire Federal garrison surrendered before they came down from their high position and gave their arms over to the enemy. But alas for the promise of a mob in quest of blood! The next morning the gallant colonel ended his career before a firing squad.

For a time it seemed that others of prominence would be executed. The young Governor of the State, a handsome, charming fellow, a graduate of one of England's large universities, was also arrested and imprisoned, with the sentence of death passed upon him. But he had a friend who fought zealously and successfully for his release.

Throughout the long hours of the night this American friend sat with the leaders of the invading forces, smoking, talking, drinking, and constantly filling and refilling the glasses. Stupefaction finally overcame Juan Banderas, the chief bandit, and at the opportune moment a carefully prepared paper was slipped over to him, everything was made very easy and convenient, and under the most dramatic circumstances he signed the Governor's release. An automobile waited around the corner, and a few miles from town a special train stood, silent and dark—a train that from Culiacan to the border, a distance of about five hundred miles, made but two stops, and the Governor of Sinaloa found safety under the Stars and Stripes.

Comedy claimed its part during those tragic days. Those troops that came down from the mountains and entered Culiacan on the east, coming upon a peaceful hacienda on the outskirts of the town, paused long enough to kill and devour a large flock of peacocks, then, continuing their march, went into battle, each with a peacock feather floating from the crown of his hat.

Yes, memories revive. The troops are marching. In Mexico troops march leisurely. I feel again the suspense, the tenseness of waiting. I hear again the oft-reiterated phrase, "*Se vienen, los bandidos, se vienen.*" (They are coming, the bandits, they are coming.) "No; they did not come to-day, but to-night they will come." We go to bed and try to sleep. In the morning the first greeting—"No; last night they did not come, but to-day. They are just across the river. To-day they will come."

Toledo, Ohio.

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Give with unstinting hand and heart, this giving shall endure
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